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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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Price Five Cents

From Our Evening Edition of Yesterday

First EVening Edition, 12 M

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 10, 1873.

☞ See Interesting Reading on Fourth Page.

The Legislature.

The House drew seats this morning, and concurred in a joint resolution for both Houses to meet at three o'clock and count the votes for Governor.

The Governor's message was read in both Houses. We give it in a supplement.

Summary of State News.

MACON.

The City Council of Macon have fixed the tax on all property, real or personal, at one-half of one per cent.——Cal Wagner's Minstrels delighted a crowded house in Macon on Tuesday night.——The Macon Manufacturing Company consumed 1,217 bales of cotton during the past year.—*Telegraph and Messenger.*

A young man was robbed of about $40 in Macon on Monday by a negro.——The new City Bank is nearly completed.——Macon has a ben that sings at the command of its owner.——Thomas Hardeman, Jr., has been elected President of Protection Fire Company of Macon.—*Enterprise.*

ALBANY.

Our farmers have devoted an unusual breadth of land the present season to the raising of oats.——The store houses of Dr. J. M. Couch, and Mr. H. D. Darden, Jr., in Newton, Baker county, were consumed by fire on the 1st instant.——Mr. A. C. Westbrook has been elected Mayor of Albany.—*Central City.*

SAVANNAH.

W. M. Wadley, Andrew Low, John R. Wilder, W. B. Johnston, General J. F. Gilmer, G. W. Wylly, John Cunningham, A. S. Hartridge, and W. H. Woods, have been elected directors of the Central Railroad and Banking Company.——W. Duncan, A. R. Lawton, R. A. Allen, John Davison, Wallace Cumming, G. S. Owens and J. L. Hardee, have been elected directors of the Augusta and Savannah Railroad.——The old board of directors of the Savannah Bank and Trust Company have been re-elected, Mr. Charles Green re-elected President and Mr. Milo Hatch Vice President.—*Savannah Advertiser.*

The yarns of the Athens (Ga.) Manufacturing Company, were awarded the premium at the Savannah fair last week.——A large and brilliant audience greeted Mrs. Oates upon her appearance at the Savannah Theatre Monday night.——The first celebration of the carnival will be inaugurated in Savannah on the 13th.——The Georgia Medical Society of the city celebrated its sixth anniversary on Tuesday evening by a supper, an essay from the retiring President and a conversazione Medicale.—*Savannah News.*

Mr. Thomas Lyon has been elected Harbor Master, and Dr. J. C. Habersham, Health Officer officer of Savannah.——Joe Jefferson is booked for Savannah the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th of January.——The recent Catholic Fair in Savannah, realized a fund of for thousand seven hundred and eleven dollars in aid of the Orphans of St. Joseph's.——A tragedy came near being enacted at the Savannah Theatre during the performance of the Oates troupe. A man called at the entrance to the green room for Mr. Howson, one of the actors, and complained of some local hit he had gotten off during the previous evening. Mr. H. informed him he had no time to talk to him and started off, when the man drew a pistol and fired at him. Mr. H. dashed among the scenes and across the stage, in full view of the audience, while the play was under full headway. The man made his escape.—*Savannah Republican.*

COLUMBUS.

B. F. Coleman has been elected President of Columbus Steamer No. 1.——E. L. Wells President of Young America Steamer No. 5.——Stonewall Hand Engine, No. 1, W. S. De Wolf, President.——Hook and Ladder, No. 1, M. M. Mooke, President.——From the agent of the Western Railroad we learn that the corn receipts at this place are far less than for the corresponding period of last year.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

Eating sousse in Columbus, in some instances, has acted like poison.——Seven robberies in Columbus in one night.——The residences of Messrs. J. A. Bradford and Milford were entered Monday night by means of false keys. Mr. Bradford's pockets were robbed of $7 50.——Columbus thus far has received 40,719 bales of cotton.—*Columbus Sun.*

AMERICUS.

Cotton is still coming into Americus rapidly. Over eighteen thousand and five hundred bales have already been received in this city.—*Americus Republican.*

MILLEDGEVILLE.

One hundred colored men have organized a fire company in Milledgeville, they are under efficient white officers.——D. B. Sanford has been elected Ordinary of Baldwin county.—*Union and Recorder.*

AUGUSTA.

Taking her all in all, Katie Putnam is undoubtedly unsurpassed as a comedienne——On Wednesday night last, Mr. —— C. Lassiter, of Warren, while on a train of the Georgia Railroad, going to Augusta, was robbed of eleven hundred dollars.—*Constitutionalist.*

De Mortuis.

Mrs. E. B. Lamar, mother of Col. Henry J. Lamar, died in Montgomery on Saturday last.

Mr. E. Z. Tucker, of Macon, died January 7th.

Mr. Thomas H. Pryer, of Barnesville, died on the 30th ult.

South Carolina News.

Columbia has a new Republican daily paper—the evening Herald.

The quota of South Carolina for Tennessee University is $50,000.

The South Carolina Conference convenes in Greenville on the 15th inst.

The readings of Miss Jennie Patterson, of Mississippi, are much admired in this State.

General Wade Hampton is to deliver the address on the occasion of the celebration of General Lee's birthday at Savannah.

On Tuesday a large amount of valuable real estate was brought to the block in Augusta. A considerable quantity was withdrawn without a bid. A great number of horses, mules, vehicles, etc., were sold. The Mobley Pond plantation, in Scriven county, containing 3,545 acres, situated about half-way between Augusta and Savannah, was sold to D. B. Hack, for $20,500. Ten shares of Georgia Railroad stock brought 96.——Another death from meningitis in Augusta—Mr. W. L. Moon.—*Chronicle and Constitutionalist.*

Water Spouts.

They are whirlwinds on the water. In their gentlest form at sea they are terrific objects to mariners on account of the possibility of having a vessel struck by them in their swift and furious march over the sea.

In character, a water spout is like a whirlwind on land. Two opposing currents of wind meeting, the water is whirled up into the shape of an immense tube, elongating as it is rapidly driven along with more than the speed of a locomotive over a rail track till the upper end spreads out widely in the clouds, resembling the conical shape of a funnel.

The apparent column of water is really a thin sheet with nothing in the centre but air, although of many feet in diameter. Such rapid gyration on its axis while running at the rate of many miles a minute finally twists it in two about the middle, when down falls a fast body of water that would crush a seventy-four instantly, were it to strike the deck. For many leagues in all directions the commotion equals the boiling of a pot, the waves dashing and foaming with irresistible energy. Thus the thirsty clouds are quickly supplied by the amount of water evaporized by atmospheric heat above, to be wafted about by fitful winds to fall in gentle showers or deluging rains in the tropics.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Important to Tobacco Dealers.

Matters and Things at the National Capital.

CREDIT MOBILIER AND INJUNS.

The Cabinet Changes.

From the Atlanta Constitution's Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6, 1873.

Editors Constitution: At 12 o'clock M., today, our law-givers will again reconvene and from the buzz in hotels, on the streets, and in those spots where ye correspondents gleaneth items for the insatiate public, things will be lively for some folk. In obedience to the general demand of the people, through the press of the country, the House will, no doubt, pass the resolution of Hon. P. M. B. Young, of Georgia, directing the Credit Mobilier Committee to sit with open doors, so that everybody may know "who's who" in this gigantic business.

Once on a time, within a child's memory, the Hon. James Brooks, of New York, called the Hon. Benjamin Franklin Butler, of Massachusetts, a thief, whose reputation was National.

The Hon. James, before Congress adjourned, mad quite a speech in defence of himself, on the credit Mobilier business and in which he went for several parties very sharply. Benny, who never forgets nor forgives, now proposes for the Hon. James and his (Butler's) friends, claim that he will make the fur fly.

S. S. COX.

Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, it will be remembered, was called to the chair by speaker Blaine and appointed the Credit Mobilier committee. At the time it was made Mr. Cox was congratulated by his friends and through the press for its excellence. The holding of the investigation with closed doors has caused all kinds of surmises and charges as to suppressing evidence, white washing, etc., etc. This has greatly annoyed Mr. Cox, who is opposed to the secret investigation, and he feels the necessity of stating that he had no conversation with any one respecting his appointment of the committee, except Speaker Blaine in the instance where Mr. Blaine said he desired to call him to the chair to have him appoint a committee which should not be composed of his (Blaine's) friends, and this was the sum total of that conversation. He appointed Judge Merrick in place of Mr. Beck, who declined, and there can be no question of this gentleman's fitness in every respect. This explanation from Mr. Cox is entirely uncalled for; his reputation for that high toned honor, characteristic of your true gentlemen is known in every village and hamlet in the country, is acknowledged by his political opponents, he having no others, as heartily as by his friends. I feel that I have trespassed on your space and your readers' time by repeating that with regard to the ever gentle, genial, and able sunset Cox, which they know so well already.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

The entire body of Radical Congressmen are not easy in their minds over the action of the President in the Louisiana matter. There are a number of them who have doubts, and I was about to say scruples, but I won't. Some Radicals really have slight twinges of conscience on certain questions—the result of old fogy notions—but when the more advanced members whisper in their ears that the good of the party, the policy of the administration, and divers various other reasons, so potent in such cases, make it incumbent on them to vote so and so, these chaps with scruples stand up to the voting rack like little Majors so I hardly think the "onesiness" in their minds will amount to much. The news received here from New Orleans foreshadows trouble—probably bloodshed—but Attorney General Williams, speaking for Grant, whose lawyer he merely is, does not apprehend any more resistance from the Liberals, and states very emphatically that the orders of the United States courts must be enforced. Should the fusion Legislature assemble, as they propose, it is expected that Pinchbeck will call on General Emory, who, under his instructions, will be compelled to give him aid and disperse it. The Chronicle of this city, on this question, seems to very nearly echo the sentiments of those Radicals who have a few political scruples left. This morning it says that "in view of Acting Governor Pinchbeck's proclamation, published yesterday, that he is going too far and too fast; that he is placing himself on untenable grounds."

The Chronicle wants a case made up forcibly for the courts and Congress. It may be that the Chronicle man has scruples, or that he thinks that the good natured people would gulp down the great wrong of overturning a State if done by the quiet but as effectual process of Court or Congress than if done by the bayonet.

It would make no difference: either way we would submit. I merely cite one of the Grant organs to show that there is a murmur of dissatisfaction at the President's recent action.

THE TETON SIOUX.

A right good thing seems to have been upset by the press being curious to know "who are the Teton Sioux Indian?" which conundrum will shortly be answered in Congress by an inquiry which the acting Secretary of the Interior intends asking in reference to the disbursement of half a million or thereabouts for these hair raisers. It is said that the "Teton Sioux," formerly a very ancient and no doubt respectable tribe, have, as a distinct organization, "gone where the woodbine twineth," and no longer have a habitation or a name. The Interior Department disclaims all knowledge of this small appropriation for a long defunct tribe. The Indian Department know nothing of it, nor does anybody else. Everybody is in the dark at present; but only give the enterprising gentlemen who fixed this thing up a little time and they will not only produce the "Teton Sioux" in Washington, but prove by competent witnesses that they were in the habit of coming here every session to take lessons in elocution from the debates in Congress and then verifying that fact by their excellent English.

NO CHANGE.

The President has distinctly stated that there will be no changes in his Cabinet except Mr. Boutwell goes into the Senate and Mr. Fish retires, as he has intimated much against the President's wish. This would seem to be conclusive, and it is then all Senator Cameron's work, for the removal of the Postmaster-General goes for naught. Assistant Secretary Richardson is talked of as the successor of Boutwell.

TOBACCO TAX DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that tobacco stamped at 28 cents, perpound under the old laws is entitled to 23 cents drawback when exported, and not 20 cents perpound, the present tax, as many erroneously thought.

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION meets to-morrow and will hold meetings until after Congress adjourns.

☞ The clerical and lay functions were once conjoined, but the following old-time advertisement will show: "Wanted, for a family who have had bad health, a sober, steady person in the capacity of doctor, surgeon, apothecary and man mid-wife. He must occasionally act as butler, and dress hair and wigs. He will be required sometimes to read prayers and to preach a sermon every Sunday. A good salary will be given.

Second Edition----3 P. M.

The Governor's Message.

We give our readers this afternoon the full text of the Governor's message in a supplement. It is a practical business document.

He shows the receipts for 1872 to have been $2,101,840 84, and the disbursements $1,235,207 14, leaving a balance of $766,-133 70, which includes the school fund. The public debt is $8,186,500. The gold bonds of 1870 due in 1890 are $2,598,000. The amount needed for 1873 will be $1,418,935. The estimated receipts are $2,085,939.

The valuation of State taxable property is put at $334,492,468. This is urged to be too low, and some means must be used to secure a proper return.

The State University matriculated 317 students, and conferred degrees on 46. The income was $29,221 25, including $11,305 tuition fees. The expenses were $29,237 10.

The College of Agriculture and Fine Arts has 127 students and is in fine operation. The sum of $50,400 cash has been received from the sale of land scrip, and also $90,262 17. The first sum has been invested in bonds. The latter is urged to be bonded.

The school revenue to October, 1872, was $492,924 27, of which $393,924 27 remain to the school fund. This is urged to bonded and turned over to the counties on their assuming the county debt. The Governor has set aside $100,000 to pay school claims.

The Lunatic Asylum needs additional accommodations. It has 509 patients. Two additional members of the Board of Trustees are recommended. The asylum has cost the State last year $160,379 50, including $51,-916 53 for buildings.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum has 61 pupils, which will be increased to 70. The Academy of the Blind has 39 pupils, costing $19,759.

There are 530 convicts in the Penitentiary. Under the present contract there have been 44 discharges, 21 escapes, 1 pardon, 14 deaths and 2 killings.

Attention is called to a mortgage of $60,000 on the State House, and it is submitted, its payment by the city of Atlanta, is an open question for the Legislature to consider.

A new inventory of the State road property has been made.

The assets of the Georgia National Bank will not amount in real value to more than one-half of the States claim of $122,953 59. The resolution returning their money to private depositors the Governor has deferred executing on account of the vagueness of its provisions, until the General Assembly can pass acts particularly relieving depositors.

The State's endorsement of the bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Road is called to legislative attention, and the body recommended, if it considers the State bound by the indorsement, to resume possession of the road now in the hands of an Alabama receiver, as the State's tenant at will and dispose of it.

The printing proclamation claims have been audited by Mr. C. R. Hanleiter, and $47,745 07 reduced to $27,889 15, which the Legislature must provide for paying.

These are the leading and essential features of the message which is purely a practical business document, clear, concise and pointed.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, January 9, 1873.

Senate met at 10 A. M. President Trammell in the Chair.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Spaulding.

Minutes of yesterday read and adopted.

Mr. Cain—Resolved, That a copy of the laws of the last Legislature be furnished each Senator. Passed.

Mr. Kibbee, Chairman of the Committe on Rules for the government of the Senate, reported a series of rules which were read and adopted.

Message from the House informing the Senate of its organization and its readiness for business; also, stating that the House had passed a resolution that a committee of three from the House and two from the Senate be appointed to wait on his Excellency the Governor and inform him that both branches of the General Assembly were organized and ready for business. Committee on part of the House, Messrs. Peirce, Mercer and Longly.

On motion of Mr. Lester, the House resolution was taken up and adopted. Messrs Lester and Estes were appointed as the committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Simmons—Resolved, That the Senate and House bodies shall meet in the Representatives Hall on Saturday next, 12 M., in joint session, for the purpose of electing Secretary of State, Comptroller General, Treasurer, etc. Adopted.

Mr. Simmons—A bill to repeal an act to prevent gaming in this State.

Mr. Brown—A bill to provide a public school fund.

Mr. Hillyer—A bill to amend the charter of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, allowing it to aid in the incorporation of the Port Royal Railroad.

Also, a bill to change the time of holding sessions of the Superior Courts in the Atlanta Circuit.

Also, a bill to organize the City Court of Atlanta.

Mr. Steadman—A bill to change section 19 of the Revised Code.

Mr. Hillyer—A bill to incorporate the town of Rutledge.

Also, a bill to amend the Constitution of this State, prohibiting the payment of certain illegal and fraduently indorsed bonds.

Mr. Estes—A bill to change section 9, part 4, of the penal code of this State.

Mr. Kibbee—Resolved, That the Senate and House meet in joint session in the Hall of Representatives at 3 P. M., this 9th day of January, for the purpose of opening, consolidating, and publishing the Gubernatorial election returns. Adopted and transmitted to the House.

Mr. Mathews—Resolved, That the General Assembly do adjourn on Wednesday, 24th instant, until the 3d Wednesday in July, and members not to draw mileage on their return in July. Amended by changing, adjourned to recess. Made special order for to-morrow.

Mr. Wofford—A bill to incorporate Bartow Iron Company.

Mr. Lester—A bill to change the time of holding the Superior Court of McIntosh county.

Also, a bill to incorporate the Atlantic Paper Company.

Mr. Reese—A bill to change time of holding McDuffie Superior Court.

Also, a bill to change the time of advertising sales by administrators, guardians and trustees.

Also, a bill regulating the law of claims in this State. Authorizing provisions contained in section 3259 of the Code extended to all claims.

Also, a bill to amend the garnishment laws of this State.

Also, a bill to amend the attachment laws.

Also, a bill to amend the act establishing County Courts.

Also, a bill to speed the trial of criminal cases.

Mr. Jones—Resolved, That the hours of meeting of the Senate hereafter shall be from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and 3 to 5 P. M. Not taken up.

Mr. Lester, as chairman of the committee appointed to wait upon the Governor, announced that they had informed his Excellency that the two houses were organized and ready for business.

His Excellency, Governor Smith, sent in his message, which was read.

After the reading of the Governor's message Mr. Winn introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That 300 copies of the message and accompanying documents be published for the use of the Senate.

Rules suspended, resolution taken up and adopted.

On motion, the resolution was reconsidered and amended by inserting 100 copies of the Message, and 100 copies of the Treasurer and Comptroller General's Reports. Passed.

Mr. Hillyer—Resolved, That the Doorkeeper be authorized to employ Chas. Patterson as Usher in the Senate Gallery; Peter McMichael, on the Senate floor, to assist in keeping clean the Senate Chamber, and Maurice Smith as Page.

Mr. Brown moved to strike out the appointment of Usher. Lost.

Mr. Simmons moved to strike out all names in order to allow the Door-keeper and Messenger to select their own assistants, and the President allowed to select a page. Passed.

Message from the Governor, transmitting election returns was received and read.

On motion of Mr. Kibbee, the returns were transmitted to the House.

Senate adjourned till half past 2 P. M.

HOUSE.

The House met at 10 A. M., Speaker Bacon in the Chair.

Prayer by Rev. D. E. Butler.

After the reading of the journal the House proceeded to draw for seats.

The members retired to the lobbies and as the counties were called, the Representative or Representatives came forward and selected seats not selected. The names of the counties were drawn from a hat. Macon county was the first drawn.

One hundred and sixty-one members were present, and eighteen absent.

Mr. Hoge, of Fulton, offered a resolution that the Clerk notify the Senate that the House will be ready at 12 M., to receive the Senate and count the vote for Governor, which was adopted.

Mr. Felton, of Macon, offered a resolution that reporters of the press of the State be invited to seats on the floor, which was agreed to.

Mr. Phillips, of Echols, offered a resolution declaring that under the Constitution the members from the new counties of Dodge, Douglass, Rockdale and McDuffie are not entitled to seats on the floor.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Reception to Gen. Hancock

NATIONAL IRON AND NAIL ASSOCIATION.

Phelps, Dodge & Co., Sued.

Railroad Accident at Belmont Station.

DEATH OF NAPOLEON.

NEW YORK.

BRILLIANT RECEPTION TO GEN. HANCOCK.

NEW YORK, January 9.—The officers and ex-officers of the army and navy gave a brilliant reception to General Hancock last night.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF IRON MANUFACTURERS

adopted resolutions in favor of free banking. The National Nail Manufacturers Association have met. Reports show three million eight hundred thousand kegs of nails made last year. No important action.

MECHANICAL BIRDS FOR SHOOTING MATCHES.

A trial of mechanical birds for live pigeons in shooting matches is to be made to-day under the direction of President Beigh.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO. SUED.

A rumor was yesterday that Phelps Dodge & Co. had been sued by the government to recover one million and eight hundred thousand dollars due on fraudulent invoices, and that the firm offered to compromise for $350,-000.

The firm publish a card stating that they have been, and are now, prepared to settle any just claim against them.

Barlow, President of the Erie, says that the affairs of the company in connection with Jay Gould is progressing satisfactorily.

KENTUCKY.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

LOUISVILLE, January 9.—A train last night at Belmont Station was thrown from the track by a broken rail. Sixty passengers on board; twenty hurt, six seriously. Mary Crowley loses her left eye, Congressman McHenry had his shoulder dislocated and was otherwise bruised and Mrs. Hueston, of Tuscumbia, had her collar bone broken and was injured internally.

ILLINOIS.

HEAVY SNOW.

CHICAGO, January 9.—A heavy storm of snow, accompanied by a gale of wind has prevailed here since three o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The thermometer is two degrees above zero, but the cold is terrible, owing to the piercing wind. The storm is accompanied by extraordinary electrical phenomena, which interferes somewhat with the working of the telegraph wires.

ENGLAND.

DEATH OF NAPOLEON—FAILURE OF BRADFORD BROS.

LONDON, January 9.—Louis Napoleon died this morning.

Bradford Bros., silk dealers, have failed for half million.

Napoleon slept soundly last night—better than the preceding night. This morning his physicians had a consultation and decided to perform another operation at noon to-day.

At the time of consultation his pulse was strong and regular—81 beats to the minute. At 55 minutes past ten signs of sinking appeared, the action of the heart suddenly failed and he died forty-five minutes past 10 o'clock.

Figures.

United States Consular system costs $500,000.

The military can get along this year on $32,-94,854 84.

Nilsson is on the tax duplicate of seven American towns.

England receives weekly 5,000,000 bushels of wheat from France.

The Navy Department will devour during the ensuing year $40,504,220 15.

Seventy-five coal mines are in operation in St. Clair county, Ill.

It requires $38,000 worth of twine per annum to tie up the dead letters which the Post-office Department fails to deliver.

Editorial Items.

Kerosene ended 1872 strange, eventful histories during the past year.

A church at Lynchburg, Tennessee, has in its communion service a decanter which formerly belonged to General Washington.

Under a Texas law which compels all persons under fifteen to attend school, a married woman in Houston, aged fourteen, goes to learn her lessons every day, taking her baby with her.

According to the military system recently adopted in Russia, the peace establishment is to remain at 750,000 men.

Alabama News.

Birmingham is to have a new paper, entitled the "Iron Age."

A citizen of Livingston owns the chair used at the inauguration of the President of the Southern Confederacy.

The coal famine continues in Selma.

All Hands Below.

A good story is told of a parrot who had always lived on board a ship, but who escaped at one of the Southern ports and took refuge in a church. Soon afterward the congregation assembled, and minister began preaching in his earnest fashion, saying there was no virtue in them, that every one them would go to hell unless they speedily repented. Just as he spoke the sentence, up spoke the parrot from his hiding place:

"All hands below!"

To say that "all hands" were startled would be a mild way of expressing it. The peculiar voice and unknown source had more effect on them than the parson's ever had. He waited a moment and then, a shade or two paler, he repeated the warning.

"All hands below!" again rang out from somewhere.

The preacher started from his pulpit, and looked anxiously around, inquired if anybody had spoken.

"All hands below!" was the only reply, at which the entire panic-stricken congregation got up, and a moment after, they all bolted for the doors, the preacher trying to be the first out, and during the time the mischievous bird kept up his yelling.

"All hands below!"

There was one old lady who was lame, and could not get out as quickly as the others, and in a short time she was left entirely alone. Just as she was about to hobble out the parrot flew down, and, alighting on her shoulder, again yelled in her ear:

"All hands below!"

"No, no, Mister Devil!" shrieked the old lady, "you can't mean me. I don't belong here; I go to the other church across the way."

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, January 9.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 20¾; Orleans 21 1-8; sales 529 bales.

Flour firm. Wheat quiet. Corn steady. Pork quiet and firm—new $14. Lard quiet—steam 7¾8. Turpentine steady at 49. Rosin firm at $3 70 for strained. Freights quiet.

Stocks dull. Gold dull at 12¾. Money firm at 7. Exchange—long 9¼; short 10¼. Governments dull but steady. State bonds very quiet.

LIVERPOOL, January 9—noon.—Cotton opened dull; uplands 10½; Orleans 10¾.

LATER—Cotton dull with a downward tendency; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000.

LONDON, January 9.— noon—Consols 92¾ a92½; new 5's 90¾. Bank rates have reduced one-half per cent, now four and a half per cent.

FRANKFORT, January 9.—Bonds 90¾.

PARIS, January 9.—Rentes 58f 80c.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, January 9, 3 o'clock, P. M.

REMARKS.—This morning clear and cold. Trade pretty good during the morning Cotton quiet at quotations; receipts light. We note an advance in meats of ½c.

Cotton quiet at 18a18½.

EXCHANGE—Buying at ¼ off and selling at par.

FINANCIAL.—Gold buying at $1 10; selling $1 12. Silver buying $1 04; selling $1 07.

BONDS AND STOCKS.—Georgia 6s 75a77; 7s 84a86; new Georgia bonds at the State Treasury $1. Atlanta city bonds, 7s, 70a73; 8s 80a82. Augusta 83a85. Georgia Railroad stock 93a95; Georgia Railroad bonds 95a96. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock 88a90; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds 94a96. Macon and Western Railroad stock 89a91.

FACTORY GOODS.—Brown Domestics—Graniteville, 7-8, 11; Trion, 7-8, 11; Augusta 7-8, 11½; Graniteville, 4-4, 13, Trion, 4-4, 13 Augusta, 4-4, 13; Graniteville, 3-4 9½, Augusta, 3-4, 10½; light osnaburgs 14½; heavy osnaburgs 16½c. Yarns $1 65. Roswell shirtings, 7-8, 11½; 4-4, 13. Checks 14½16.

BEEF CATTLE.—Buying prices, gross 3a4½; net 6a9.

MUTTON.—Buying prices, gross 3½a4½; net 10c.

HOGS.—Buying prices, gross $4 90a5 15 on foot; net $7.

FRESH MEATS.—Dressed beef by the side, per pound, 6a9; retail 10a15. Mutton, whole, dressed 10a12½, retail 10a15. Hogs, dressed 7; 10a12½ retail. Veal, dressed, 10; retail 12½ a15. Corned beef in kegs 12½; retail 12½.

SAUSAGES.—Linked, fresh, wholesale 15, retail 17a20; linked, smoked 15; retail 20 Sausages in 50 lb cans, green, 15. Bologna smoked, in bags, 15; retail 20a25. Hogshead cheese, wholesale 15; retail 20. Blood pudding 15; retail 20. Liver pudding, wholesale 15, retail 20.

BUTCHER'S MEATS—Retail prices, corned beef in kegs 12½c; spiced 15c; hogs 8c; mutton 10a12½c; veal 10c; Sausages 15a17c; soup bone 10a25c.

BAGGING AND TIES.—Gunny 15; magnolia and other Western brands 15½a16; double anchor and Ludlow 16. Ties 8½a9.

BACON.—Shoulders 6¾.

BULK MEATS—Shoulders 5½; C. R. sid a new meat 7½; clear sides 8c.

LARD.—We quote buckets, 13; cans and kegs 10½; tierces, 9½.

FLOUR.—Fancy $10 50; extra family $9 50; family $8 25; superfine $7 50

GRAIN.—We quote white corn 80; mixed, 75a78; in ear, 75. Wheat best quality $2; red wheat $1 80a1 90. Oats 53a60. Rye 1 15a1 20. Barley $1 10a1 15.

GROCERIES.—Wegquote: Sugars—Crushed Granulated and Powdered 14½. Coffee A 13½; fair Extra C 13; Yellow C 12½. Brown 11½a12. Tallow 7. Liverpool salt $3 30. Virginia salt $3. The various brands of soap from Excelsior Steam Soap Works of Atlanta, from 6a7½c per box Georgia Soap Factory—5a7c per pound Candles—full weights 21a23½. Ginger 18a20 Pepper 25a28. Corn meal 65. Starch 6a10 Rice 8½ for tierces. Java Coffee 27a30 Rio 20a24. New Orleans syrup 70a72. Molasses—kids. 55, bbls. 62. Cheese, factory 17a18.

FISH.—Mackerel, No. 3, bbls, $10 50; No. 2, half bbls, $7 00; No. 3, half bbls, $5 50; No. 1, kits, $1 65; No. 2, kits, $1 50; No. 3, kits $1 25

HAY.—Western timothy $37a38; Tennessee $30a33.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Buying prices from wagons. Eggs 25c; chickens 15a20; country butter 25a30; Tennessee butter 35a30.

IRON.—Solid cast steel rolled 12c; cast steel 25c.

NAILS.—Per keg, 10d to 60d, $6 25, 3d, $6 50; 6d, $6 75; 4d, $7; 3d, $8 25; fine, $9 75 finishing, different kinds of corresponding numbers, 75c on above prices.

IRON—Ties 1 1-2 inches to 4 by 1 1-4, $6; smaller sizes 50 cts advance. Rod, 12c.

FRUIT.—Apples, Southern $2 00a3 50 per barrel; Northern $4 00a5 25 per barrel. Bananas retail at 5c, or six for 25c. Cocoanuts 10a15c. Oranges 5a10c. Lemons 5c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Retail from Stores: Sweet Potatoes $1 60 per bushel, 5c per peck. Table Peas $1 50. Turnips 35c per peck. Onions 35c per peck. Irish potatoes 20a45 per peck; $1 10 per bushel. Cabbage 10a15 apiece. Dressed chickens, retail, 12c per pound; turkeys 15a18c per pound. Chestnuts—buying prices $3 50 per bushel, from wagons.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

PLATT & CO.,

FURNITURE EMPORIUM,

Nos. 7 and 9 James' Bank Block,

ATLANTA, - - - - GEORGIA.

HAVING fitted up our rooms, we will be pleased to show the public our new and elegant stock of FURNITURE, just received, and bought exclusively from manufacturers in Northern, Eastern, Southern and Western markets.

The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine the grand display of

French Flowers,

WHICH ARE OF OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION. dec21—d17

CIGARS! CIGARS!! CIGARS!!!

MY FRIENDS, PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL are hereby informed that I have removed my Cigar Manufactory from Garnett street to NO. 4 BROAD STREET, next door to No. 1 Engine House, where I hope to see all my old customers and many new ones. I still manufacture the

Clear Havana Partagas, Moscovita and Henry Clay,

which I claim to be the finest Cigars ever manufactured this side the ocean, and equal to the best imported brands. Manufactured here they are 25 per cent. cheaper, as the tax on imported cigars amounts to that much. I import direct the best grades of Havana Tobacco. Manufactory No. 4 Broad street, wholesale and retail, and retail stand 54 Whitehall street. [dec31-d3m] P. H. ENGELBERT.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

I TAKE pleasure in making the announcement that Mr. W. H. C. Mickelberry, so long and favorably known to the trade of Griffin, Ga., is now connected with my House.

Respectfully, A. K. SEAGO, Atlanta.

By reference to the above card, it will be seen that I am now connects with the Wholesale Grocery and Produce House of A. K. SEAGO, in the city of Atlanta, where I shall be most happy to see my old friends; and I assure them that I am now better prepared to protect and promote their interests than ever before.

W. H. C. MICKELBERRY, late of Griffin, Georgia.

Stock in Store and to Arrive Soon.

10,000 Pounds Bulk Meats, well cured, including Clear, Clear Rib Sides and Shoulders, Packed in Casks and Half Casks, or loose.

25,000 Pounds old Bacon, Clear and Clear Rib Sides and Shoulders, packed to suit buyers.

15,000 Pounds Best Quality Leaf Lard, in Barrels and Cans.

GRAIN! GRAIN!

7,000 Bushels old White Bread Corn, and Yellow and Mixed Old Sound, Superior Feed Corn.

3,000 Bushels Feed Oats, and Black Seed Oats, White Seed Oats, and

California Surprise Seed Oats,

Seed Rye, Red Seed Wheat and White Seed Wheat, Clover Seeds, Grass Seeds in variety, of the purest and best. 1,000 barrels and bags Flour—grades and prices equal to any Flour in the State. 300 bales Best Timothy Hay.

ALSO—A full stock of Coffee, Refined Sugars, and Rolined and Raw New Crop New Orleans Molasses, New Orleans Raw and Refined Sugar, Molasses, Cheese, Fish, Tobacco, Rice, Bagging, Rope, Starch, Candles, Oysters, Soap, etc., etc.

Orders promptly and faithfully filled. ☞ Terms Cash, unless by mutual agreement.

Planters will be supplied with Fertilizers, Provisions, etc., for 1873, to enable them to cultivate their farms successfully. Address A. K. SEAGO, Atlanta.

dec1-d&w3m

THE ATLANTIC COAST LINE PASSENGER ROUTE.

RE-ORGANIZED FOR THE SUMMER OF 1872.

DOUBLE DAILY ALL RAIL CONNECTION

—VIA—

AUGUSTA, WILMINGTON, RICHMOND

AN ADDITIONAL DAILY CONNECTION VIA

AUGUSTA, WILMINGTON AND PORTSMOUTH,

—AND THE—

Magnificent Bay Line Steamers.

The equipment of the Steeds of this Line is Regular

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars are Upon all Night Train.

DOUBLE DAILY SCHEDULES are operated upon the entire route, from New Orleans and all intermediate points in Alabama and Georgia.

By taking morning train out of Savannah, Macon and Atlanta, passengers connect with the 5:30 P. M. train out of Augusta, and can choose between all the rail connections via Richmond, or the route of Chesapeake Bay, having, in the latter case,

But One Night of Railway Travel,

and the second night enjoy the luxurious accommodations of the Steamers of this line.

Passengers going via Bay Line should leave Atlanta on Morning Trains. The Dalton route—all rail—has two nights rail travel, so has their Bay Line route, while we have only one.

THROUGH TICKETS to all prominent points on sale by both routes at all terminal points south. Also full line of Virginia Springs and Excursion Tickets to attractive Summer Resorts.

For Time Schedules, Price Lists, and all desirable information, apply to the following named agents of the line:

A. F. BUTLER, Agent; M. J. O'CONNOR, Traveling Agent, Augusta; H. M. COTTINGHAM, General Western Agent, Atlanta; REID HUCK, Southern Agent, Montgomery, Alabama.

F. W. CLARK, A. G. P. A.

A. POPE, General Passenger Agent.

4—d1f

GOWER, JONES & CO.,

Cartersville, Georgia.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND ONE, TWO AND FOUR-HORSE WAGONS.

CALL all orders at short notice. A large quantity of well seasoned timber on hand. Mr. S. N. Gower—who has had forty years experience in the business—formerly of Greenville, South Carolina, and lately of Gainesville, Georgia, gives his personal attention to the business. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

All Work Warranted.

WE DEFY COMPETITION, BOTH IN QUALITY AND PRICE.

nov17—d3m

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY,

(CAPITAL $1,000,000.)

Soluble Pacific Guano,

ADAIR & BROTHERS,

Agents for the Company,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THIS GUANO has been in extensive use for seven years in Georgia and adjoining States. Experiments demonstrate that 200 pounds per acre increases the crop from double to three fold the natural yield, thus making one hand equal to two, and one acre equal to two.

The policy of the Pacific Guano Company is to sell a fertilizer unsurpassed for excellence at the lowest price and look to large sales and small profits for reasonable returns on capital invested, hence this valuable fertilizer is put into market at the present low price to consumers.

Planters are requested to put in their orders early to insure prompt delivery.

ADAIR & BROTHERS, Selling Agents, Atlanta, Georgia.

JOHN G. REESE & CO., General Agents, Baltimore, Md. dec19—d 6t aprl1 1st, 1873

EDMUNDSON HOUSE,

Washington.....Georgia.

THIS HOUSE, situated near the Public Square, is now open for the accommodation of visitors. Nothing will be omitted to render guests comfortable. Board $5 00 per day. dec6-d3t

FAIRBURN HOTEL,

Dr. MRS. E. McLARIN,

Fairburn.....Georgia.

☞ Rent per Day $1. ☜

THIS House is 7 miles from Atlanta to West Point, Georgia. Breakfast at this House. Three trains breakfast daily. may18—d3t

THE COUCHE HOUSE,

KINGSTON, GEORGIA.

T. R. COUCHE.....PROPRIETOR.

THE Proprietor of this establishment would respectfully inform the traveling public that the large and spacious House is now finished and ready for the reception of visitors. It is provided with all the modern conveniences, and one more fully furnished with new furniture could not be found. Its guests may rest assured that nothing will be left undone to render them

The Daily Constitution

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE COUNTY.

THE LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION.

DEFIES REFUTATION.

To Lawyers.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION exclusively, by the Reporter of the Court.

To Correspondents.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

ATLANTA:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1873.

Quick Work.

Yesterday *three* editions of THE CONSTITUTION were issued. The first afternoon edition appeared a few minutes after 12 M., with the Governor's message. This edition was quickly exhausted. At 3 P. M. the second afternoon edition appeared, containing all the news, telegraphic and Legislative up to 2 o'clock.

Off for Atlanta.—Our Senator and Representatives will start for the Capital to-morrow or next day in order to be there at the opening session. We challenge the State to produce more Democracy than we send to the Legislature; for the combined length of our three law makers amounts to just eighteen feet and five inches. If the Stewart delegation does not stand high we will be sadly disappointed.—*Lumpkin Telegraph.*

Hon. G. A. Mercer.

Yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, the members of the gallant Republican Blues, in full force, assembled at their drill room, and after being formed in line, preceded by the Hibernian Brass Band, took up the line of march to the residence of their popular commander, Captain George A. Mercer. The committee, of which mention was made in our yesterday's issue, had sent a carriage before them, and on arrival at the house, the Captain and his wife and children, who were to see him off, were conducted to the vehicle and were escorted to the Central depot, where Captain Mercer was to take his departure for Atlanta, as our Representative in the Legislature. The music attracted a large crowd, and by the time the procession reached the depot it probably numbered three hundred.

The command marched into the building and took position in front of the ticket offices. Here Mr. John O. Ferrill, on behalf of the company, made a pretty address to the commander on the subject of his departure for his new field of labors, and expressing the respect the company had for him as a man, the esteem and confidence they bore him as their Captain, and the love they felt for him as a personal friend.

Captain Mercer responded in a very feeling and beautiful but brief speech, which was most sensibly felt not only by his command, but those who were present as spectators.

At the conclusion of his remarks he shook hands and bade a personal farewell to each member, and shortly afterwards was escorted to the cars and seen safely on board, where the parting with his family took place. A few minutes after the snort of the locomotive and the cry of "all aboard!" advised those who were not on travel bent to leave the cars, and as the train moved slowly out the depot, the cheers of the "Blues" and the inspiring strains of "Dixie" by the band were wafted upon the breeze as a farewell accompaniment to the popular young representative and gallant officer.—*Sav. News.*

The above will show in what esteem at home is held the Hon. George A. Mercer, one of the three excellent Representatives from Chatham county. The other Chatham members are Mr. McArthur, a popular merchant, and Mr. T. R. Mills, a rising young lawyer, who signalized himself by refusing office from Bullock.

Captain Mercer is one of the rising young men of the State. To a mind of unusual force and clearness, he adds a singularly cool judgment and a temper as lovable as brave.

Captain Mercer was paid the most uncommon compliment of being nominated and elected as a Representative during his absence from home.

The Legislature.

We took a look at the new Legislature in session yesterday.

The Senate looked familiar. The old half-redeemed it from newness. There sat President Trammell, the presiding officer of the old body, calm, practical, attentive and prompt. A score of well known forms and faces were scattered around. Major R. E. Lester, of Savannah, one of the soundest and most solid of the Senatorial array, the worthy recipient of the pro. tem. Presidency. The tall figure and bearded face of that placid but sturdy Saxon, Colonel Simmons, of Macon, who won so much note as the chairman of the bond committee. The neat, collected, efficient chairman of the immigration committee, Colonel J. C. Nicholl, the most imperturbable yet decided and genial gentleman in the room. That jolly, but practical, clear-headed cotton manufacturer, Colonel Steadman, of Newton. The always smoothly-shaven, resolute and clear-thoughted chairman of the judiciary committee, Judge Wm. M. Reese, thorough lawyer and sterling man. Our own Major Hillyer, with a long brain in his medium body. That tall edition of Joe Brown, his brother, Major Jim Brown, full of good sense and plain honesty. And Colonel Kibbee, the sharpest small man of the Senate, handsome and ready and dignified, and accurately and spiritedly intelligent. Hoyle, too, a good man, as sharp as his own face. We must not forget Reuben Jones, nor W. S. Erwin, nor Dr. Peddy, nor Jervis, nor Mr. Heard, nor Colonel Mathews, all good men and true, and representative Senators. Last, but not least, of the old fry is a great favorite of ours and others, Van Estes, possessing brain and dignity.

The writer knows all these, and can vouch, as can an appreciative public, for their merit.

Of the new Senators, Blance and Wofford and Payne were Representatives in the last Assembly, and did such good service that a grateful and enlarged constituency transferred them to a higher sphere of legislative duty. They are all trumps. Wofford is good-looking, and as affable as he is handsome and strong-brained. Blance is another trump, and Payne, black-eyed and earnest, is as clever and solid as he is tall. Cain is a new man, and is said to have mind and nerve. We know Gilmore, of Washington, a jovial, go-ahead blonde, that makes friends by the million, and will stick to his post. Mr. Arnow comes freighted with big possibilities. We had almost omitted Senator Harris, than whom no cleverer man breathes and an attentive legislator.

Altogether the Senate is an excellent body. Younger looking than the House, and very sedate as a Senate should be.

The House looks widely different from the last one. We were struck with the large number of middle-aged and older men. The agricultural element is evidently larger than last time. The absence of the African delegation, too, relieves this body of a feature not at all attractive in the previous House. This struck us as a very working assemblage, quieter and less talkative than its predecessor.

In the place of Cumming, a small, dark-mustached gentleman, the Speaker's chair was occupied by the tall, rather portly, and florid Bacon, with blond whiskers noticeably voluminous. Major Bacon is a young man of big promise. He is a student and a practical man; a careful, laborious, energetic toiler. He will make a good Speaker. He can't help it, and we chronicle the prediction.

There are not many of the old set in this House. Bacon is one. There is our own Hoge the peer of any man in the House, who made as good a Judiciary Committee chairman as there has been, and it takes high solid qualities to do that. Hoge is as strong and sturdy as a mountain oak, large in body and sense. Nutting, of Bibb, is another of the old issue, and as sound and solvent as old issues ought to be. Hunter too, of Brooks, was re-elected, a number one legislator. Phillips, of Echols, is another, who has merit enough to always meet the demands of an intelligent constituency. And we note Pierce, of Hancock, a most brilliant young fellow, eloquent conscientious, attentive, deliberate and intellectual. And bound to go up to higher things. Anderson, of Cobb needs no encomium. He is a man of work, as sound as a new dollar.

The new members we have only space to note one or two in this article. We reserve others for future notice.

Troup county sends F. M. Longley, an old North Georgia friend of the writer. Mr. Longley has been but a few years living in Troup, and the fact that such a county should honor a young man after so short an acquaintance is a crowning tribute to his worth and ability. Mr. Longley is young, but wears like all good things wear. Captain Mercer, of Savannah, is another new man that much may be expected from.

Our fellow county men, Clark Howell and W. L. Calhoun, will do a solid valuable duty. Augusta has a good delegation. If Pat Walsh legislates like he journalizes, he will do the thing brown. As editor of the Chronicle, he has been a success. Foster, too, is a sterling representative. Warren sends a handsome, talented, young representative, C. S. DuBose, who will do bright things.

But we must for the present close this rambling notice of the Legislature. The large majority of the members have to make their records. We shall watch them closely, and give the meed of praise with rigid impartiality and accuracy.

Treasurer Angier's Report.

The receipts of 1872 were $3,101,840 84. The expenses were $1,335,207 14. The balance in the Treasury is the snug, comfortable, credit-swelling sum of $766,133 70.

This statement of balance will offset a thousand calumnies against our credit by the ilk of which Clews is a specimen.

The debt statement is $3,186,500.

The assets of the State are $8,618,600, or but $165,900 less than the debt.

The expenses of the coming year are estimated at $1,418,935, and the receipts at $2,085,937, which will leave the comfortable little amount of $667,004 over expenses.

The following table is published for the first time, and shows the condition and number of the Bullock bonds:

REPORT OF STATE TREASURER—TABLE D.

A statement of State and indorsed bonds issued during the administration of Governor Bullock, including also the indorsed bonds of Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, issued prior to and during his administration.

BONDS.	DATE OF ACT.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
State gold	Act of September 15, 1870		$ 5,000,000	See explanation below*
State gold	Act of August 27, 1870		2,790,000	See explanation below†
State currency	Act of September 16, 1865		1,000,000	See explanation below‡
State currency	Act of August 27, 1870.		2,000,000	See explanation below‡
Indorsed	Act of October 22, 1868	South Georgia and Florida Railroad.	1,000,000	
Indorsed	Act of October 22, 1868	Brunswick and Albany Railroad.	1,000,000	
Indorsed	Act of October 22, 1868	Macon and Brunswick Railroad.	1,000,000	
Indorsed	Act of October 22, 1868	Columbus Railroad.	1,000,000	
Indorsed	Act of October 22, 1868	Brunswick and Albany Railroad.	1,000,000	
Indorsed	Act of October 22, 1868	Cartersville and Van Wert Railroad.	300,000	
Indorsed	Act of October 22, 1868	Cherokee Railroad.	300,000	
Indorsed	Act of October 22, 1868	Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad.	340,000	
			$ 18,730,000	
Obligations disowned	Act of August 27, 1870		300,000	Obligation declared null and void.
Obligations disowned	Act of August 27, 1870		340,000	Obligation declared null and void.
Obligations disowned	Act of August 27, 1870		300,000	Preferred and cancelled.

*Of this issue, $300,000 have been returned to the treasury and cancelled; $102,000, by act of August 22, 1872, (numbers specified in the act) have been declared null and void; the balance of $4,598,000 are recognized as legal, and are included in the statement of the public debt, in table C of this report.

†Of this issue, $680,000 have been returned to the treasury and cancelled, and the ballance have been declared null and void. (See act of August 16, 1872.)

‡Of this issue, $800,000 have been returned to the treasury and cancelled, and the balance declared null and void.

N. L. Angier, Treasurer.

Napoleon Dead.

The Man of Sedan is dead. The news puts one to thinking. The civilized world will respond to the fact. He belonged to a family of destiny. His destiny is done. What ambitions and stratagems have died with him, can only be conjectured. But they must be many.

The reach of this death is a wide one. The wily plotting deceased had borne an influential part in European affairs for years. His restless brain was alert for new schemes, and it might, in the mutations of event, have still been his part to make momentous history. He did make some of the most startling and tragical history on record. He aimed evidently to make more of it.

But his role is done. The bold wily brain is at rest. The astute ambitious schemes are but lifeless almings. His mission falls palsied under the cold hand of death. The poor body, the instrument for the execution of so much of glaring effect, is food for worms, and does not even rule the narrow confines of its own coffin.

Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, or Napoleon Third, Emperor of the French, was born at Paris, in the palace of the Tuileries, April 20, 1808, and was, therefore, 64 years old at his sudden death yesterday. His life was eventful. He was the nephew of the great Bonaparte, the founder of the family, and the third son of that Bonaparte's brother, Louis Bonaparte. His mother was Hortense, the daughter of Josephine, the great Napoleon's wife. Napoleon, being then childless, and his elder brother, Joseph, being also childless, Louis, as the son of Napoleon's next brother, became an heir apparent to the throne, and his birth was so celebrated throughout the Empire.

After the restoration of the Bourbons, Hortense went into exile with Louis and his elder brother. She settled at Aremberg, on the shores of Lake Constance. Louis was well instructed and was a bright pupil. He was fond of history and the exact sciences, and had a passion for athletic exercises. His aptitude for engineering and artillery was great. In 1830 his brother died. At 20 he took part in an insurrection, and fled to France, from which he was expelled by Louis Phillippe. He fled to England and from thence returned to Switzerland. In 1831 he was offered the command of the Polish insurrection and the crown of Poland, but the Russian capture of Warsaw rendered the offer nugatory.

In 1832 the Duke of Reichstadt, the son of the first Napoleon, died, and he became the heir of the Napoleon dynasty to the French throne. From this time he sat his purposes to get his crown. From 1832 to 1836 he wrote a number of political pamphlets.

In 1836 he made his ludicrous failure to clutch his throne. He was taken prisoner, and exiled to America. He returned to Europe to witness his mother's death in 1837.

Louis Phillippe demanded his expulsion from Swiss territory. He went to England and settled in London.

In 1840, he made another attempt at the French throne, and as grotesquely failed as before. He was tried, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment at the fortress in Ham. He escaped after five years incarceration, in 1846—thirty eight years old. He returned to England. In 1848, he returned to France, during the revolution of that year. He was elected Deputy. His seat was so stormily resisted that he resigned and left the country. He was elected Deputy again and recalled. He ran for the presidency and got five and a half millions out of seven. He thus became President of the French Republic. He was re-elected President for ten years, in 1851, and the following year he became Emperor.

We have not space to follow his remarkable career. His administration made France glorious and rotten. Paris became magnificent under his rule.

He married the beautiful Eugenie in 1853, and has one son sixteen years old.

Two attempts were made to assassinate him in 1855 and 1858. The Crimean war in 1856 and the Franco-Italian war in 1859 were his work.

In 1870 he declared war against Prussia and his overthrow and exile resulted. He was deposed from power September 4, 1870, since when he has been living in England.

His death is unexpected, and complicates matters in France. What effect his demise will have on the French remains to be seen. His son lives as the legitimate heir of the Bonaparte dynasty. And that dynasty will have to become extinct to lose its hold on the French people.

Napoleon was a dissolute man. His amours were many. Yet he loved his wife. He possessed undoubted ability. When he made the great mistake that resulted in his dethronement and downfall, he was regarded as the most sagacious and powerful monarch of Europe. It is gradually coming to light that he was deceived by other powers by false promises of assistance into his injudicious and fatal blunder of declaring war against Germany.

Look at him in what light we may he was a remarkable character, and his death makes a big gap in the catalogue of the world's distinguished men.

General Lafayette McLaws.

Editors Constitution: The numerous friends of this gentleman will regret that his disabilities have not been removed, and that being under the ban of the "Nation," he is forced to retire from the field as a candidate for Comptroller General. At the same time it will no doubt be gratifying to those friends to know that Col. Thompson Allan, one of the candidates for that position, and a man of enlarged capacity and experience in the responsible and intricate duties of that office, has magnanimously agreed, in case of his election, to take the General in as an assistant, and divide the perquisites of the office with him, so that members of the General Assembly who vote for Colonel Allan may feel perfectly assured that they are securing a liberal provision for this gallant Confederate officer and his estimable family. The penalty for this fidelity to his native south is that to-day, if every citizen of Georgia should desire to give him an office, he could not accept it without incurring the vengeance of the United States laws. This is because he refused to turn his back upon his "old mother" Georgia. Now, will her gallant sons in the present General Assembly, turn their backs on him, when it is in their power to reward him for his fidelity.

Fidelity.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Thursday, January 9, 1873.

Senate was called to order at half-past 2, P. M. President Trammell in the chair.

Message from the Governor was read, giving the following names as contestants for seats in the Senate: John England against H. W. Cannon, from the Fortieth Senatorial District; Tunis G. Campbell against Hiram W. Maddox, from the Second Senatorial District; Benjamin F. Bruton against B. F. Brimberry, from the Eighth Senatorial District. In the last named case no evidence was filed at the time notice was given of the expected contest.

Message from the House informing the Senate that the body was ready to receive the Senate to open, consolidate and publish the returns of the Governorship election.

Motion made to receive the message passed, and the Senate repaired in a body to the Representative Hall.

Senate, on returning to their chamber, Mr. Kibbee introduced a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon his Excellency, the Governor, and inform him of the commission in the returns. Messrs. Kibbee, Brown and Crawford were appointed on the committee.

Mr. Kibbee, as chairman, reported that the committee had informed the Governor.

On motion of Mr. Kibbee, a committee of three was appoint to repair to the Secretary of State's office to examine the returns of the nineteen counties that had failed to forward returns to the President of the Senate. The chairman appointed the same committee.

The Chairman of the committee reported the returns found in the Secretary of State office.

Whereupon a motion was made and passed requesting the Secretary of the Senate to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate was ready to proceed with the count, consolidation and publishing the election returns.

On motion the Senators returned to the Representative Hall and finished the count.

On the return of the Senators a committee was appointed to wait on the Governor and inform him of his election, and to inquire at what time it would suit him to be inaugurated.

Message from the House stating that his Excellency had signified his willingness to be inaugurated at 12 M. to-morrow, and would meet the joint bodies in the Representative Hall at that hour. Senate concurred.

On motion of Senator Hillyer, a committee of two from the Senate and three from the House was appointed to manage the inaugural ceremonies. Messrs. Hillyer and Winn were appointed on behalf of the Senate.

Senate adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE—AFTERNOON SESSION.

House met at 3 P. M.

A message was received from the Senate with election returns for Governor.

On motion of Mr. Pierce, of Hancock, the Clerk was instructed to notify the Senate that the House was ready to receive them.

The Senate came in and were seated. President Trammell occupied the chair.

On motion of Mr. Hillyer, of the 35th, three tellers were appointed to count the vote for Governor.

The President appointed as tellers Senator Hillyer and Representatives Peabody, of Muscogee, and McDaniel, of Walton.

The counting of the votes was then commenced. The tellers announced that returns were in before them from all but 19 counties, but that the missing returns were, perhaps, in some of the departments. On motion of Mr. Hillyer, of the 35th, the Senate retired to the Senate Chamber.

Mr. Hudson, of Schley, submitted the report of the committee to report rules for the government of the House, recommending the adoption of the rules of the last House, with amendments. On motion of Mr. Peabody, the report was agreed to, and 300 copies ordered printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Williams, of Dooly, moved to take up the Senate resolution bringing on the election of State House Officers, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Hoge, of Fulton, moved to amend by striking out the letter "s" before the letter "m" after 12 o'clock, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Calhoun, of Fulton, offered a resolution that 200 copies of the Governor's message, and accompanying documents be printed.

Mr. Peabody, of Muscogee, moved to amend by inserting 500 copies, which was accepted.

Mr. Hoge, of Fulton, moved to strike out the words "and accompanying documents."

Mr. Anderson, of Cobb, opposed the passage of the motion to strike out.

Mr. Foster, of Richmond, moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Lost by yeas 57, nays 88.

Mr. Phillips, of Echols, suggested the publication of the message alone now; afterwards the reports if deemed necessary.

The motion to strike out was lost by yeas 49, nays 66.

Mr. Dell, of Scriven, called the previous question, which call was sustained, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Phillips, of Echols, offered a resolution that a joint committee of three from the Senate and five from the House be appointed to procure the election returns from the counties, returns from which were not opened and counted this day—and that said committee report at the earliest practical moment. Tabled.

Mr. Bush asked a suspension of the rules to offer a resolution that after Monday next the House hold a morning session from 9, A. M., to 1, P. M., and an evening session from 3 to 5, P. M. The rules were not suspended.

The Speaker announced that he had received a communication from his Excellency that the seats of members from eight counties would be contested. He, therefore, appointed as the Committee on Privileges and Elections: Phillips, of Echols; Bush, Simms, Latham, McKibben, Reese, Lyon, Turnbull, Hamilton, Edwards, Fitzgerald, Towers, Swearingen, Griffin.

Leave of absence granted to Messrs. Culver, of Hancock, and Evans, of Jefferson.

Message received from the Senate announcing the finding of the missing returns. The Senate came in, and the counting of the votes resumed.

President Trammell announced that the vote for Governor stood, James M. Smith, 104,256; Dawson A. Walker, 45,813; scattering, 39, and declared Hon. James M. Smith, of Muscogee, was duly elected Governor.

The Senate then retired to their chamber.

Mr. Pierce, of Hancock, moved to appoint a joint committee of 3 from the Senate and 5 from the House to notify the Governor of his election, and ask his presence in this Hall at 12 M. to be inaugurated. The motion prevailed, and the Speaker appointed as that committee Messrs. Shewmake, Dorsey, Dubose, Butt, and Hurt.

Mr. Hudson, of Schley, moved that a joint committee of three from the House and two from the Senate be appointed as a committee of arrangements for the inauguration. Agreed to, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Hudson, Felton and Cook on the part of the House.

Mr. Shewmake from the committee to wait upon the Governor elect, reported that he had signified his willingness to accept, and be inaugurated to-morrow.

Mr. McArthur, of Chatham, offered a resolution authorising the Speaker to appoint assistant door-keepers, messengers and four pages, but withdrew it.

Adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow.

Col. Wm. J. Magill.

From the Sandersville Georgian.]

Among the number of candidates for the office of Comptroller General, we know no gentleman, who would fill this office with more credit to the State than Col. Magill. We regard the office of Comptroller General as an office, that should not only be filled by an educated man, but by one of ability—an officer whose duty it is to represent the credit and the finances of the State, should not be one whose qualifications are confined to being able to write a mere receipt correctly, or add up a simple line in addition, but one, who both by education and intellect would be able to represent the financial condition and resources of the State, both at home and abroad. Col. Magill is not only a gentleman highly qualified by education to fill the appointment, but in another and a very important branch in the finances of the country, is very far superior to any whose names have been presented. We allude to the Insurance Business—this branch has lately grown into very large dimensions, and is exclusively under the comptrollers office—Col. Magill in his gallant defence of the country having lost his arm, was compelled from the necessities of his family to seek a calling in this department and as General Superintendent over one of the most flourishing Companies of the State, has become thoroughly familiar in all the details of this business. We are satisfied that the Legislature could not choose a more meritorious gentleman than Col. Magill.

The Dead Outlaw—His Loves and Hates.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal makes the following mention of Andrew Strong, the outlaw, recently killed:

The killing of Andrew Strong seems to have started into life lots of rumors in regard to him and his course of life. Andrew, it is said, was very fond of whisky—corn preferred—and that, at the time of his death, he was on a big spree. He and Steve Lowrey, the remaining outlaw, were not on very good terms, and were seldom seen together. They fell out and almost fought, some months ago, and since that time were seldom with each other. The cause of this was the same as the cause of grandfather Adam's troubles. Stephen became enamored of a dusky belle of Scuffletown, and bestowed on her a huge gold ring (probably stolen from some dead man's hand) and in a few days afterwards he found the same ring sparkling on Andrew Strong's finger. The two outlaws had never fought, but this circumstance, it is said, served to alienate them very greatly from each other. Indeed, it is reported that Steve Lowery has been seen since the death of the other, and that he asserted that he "didn't care a d——n if Andrew Strong was killed," and that he and Andrew "didn't get 'long togedder no how." But with the dusky brown female denizens of Scuffletown, among whom Andrew distributed his favors just as his fancy prompted, there is said to be weeping and wailing for the dead outlaw.

Andrew Strong is described to have been a huge, broad-shouldered, powerful fellow, but one inclined more to fight in the dark than by daylight. The gun he carried with him when he met his death was a Spencer rifle, with sixteen chambers loaded, and with a lot of cartridges in the breech pocket. It was nearly new, and is said to have been recently ordered for him by some party living on the Cape Fear river line. A pocket-knife, a gold chain, and some eighty cents in fractional currency, were also found on the body. Some of those who saw him the previous day state that he had with him then some $40, which it is presumed he squandered while on the spree.

The gun with which the outlaw was shot was a double barrelled shot gun, with both barrels heavily loaded with buck shot. It is said to be the property of Floyd Oxendine, colored, who for some reason had vowed Andrew's death. Oxendine, it is said, had carefully cleansed and loaded the gun and left it with Mr. Wilson, with the parting advice to make sure of his aim before he pulled the trigger. How well this advice was carried out the sequel has already shown. Mr. Wilson was only about six feet from the outlaw when he killed him, yet only one of the buckshot went through his head, the other seventeen lodging in the back part of the head and neck.

Byron's "Maid" Again.—Mr. Francis, of the Troy Times, Minister to Greece, writes in correction of a recently published story to the effect that Byron's "Maid of Athens" is now an old woman and in want. Mr. Francis says that the particular "Maid" of Byron's was a myth. When the bit of poetry which created her was written, Byron was boarding with a Mrs. Macri, and left there now famous lines behind with other scraps when he left the house. They were entirely imaginary, so far as the heroine is concerned, and were only preserved by the family as a memento of their afterward distinguished boarder. Subsequently the daughter of Mrs. Macri, at the time the verses were written, a slip of ten years, became associated with the verses as "Zoe," but without reason therefor other than the imagination of those curious in Byronic legend.

☞ A Radical paper, defending President Grant's action in the Louisiana affair, says he only performed his sworn duty in sustaining Judge Durell. Then, we suppose, if a District Judge were to issue a decree erecting one of the States into a kingdom it would be the President's sworn duty to see the decree enforced.—*Courier-Journal.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Mis-statements of the Washington Correspondent of an Atlanta Paper Corrected.

Great Western Canal Project Never More Favorably Regarded.

Henry Clews & Co. at Their Old Game.

Nothing Decided Respecting the Cotton Tax.

The Constitution's Special Reports.

Washington, January 9.

A Misrepresentation.

Col. Frobel and the members of the Georgia delegation authorize an emphatic contradiction of the statements contained in the Washington letter of an Atlanta paper, relative to the Atlantic and Great Western Canal project. They say that the scheme was never more favorably regarded here than now, and even its least sanguine supporters now think it probable. It is believed that the bill making appropriations may pass Congress this session.

Where the Trouble Is.

The hostility of Baltimore, who fears that she will lose her trade if the Canal is built, is believed to be at the bottom of these misstatements.

"By their works ye shall know them."

An agent of Henry Clews & Co. is said to have left here this morning for Atlanta with funds. His object will be to lobby a bill through the Georgia General Assembly providing for the payment of the repudiated bonds.

Cotton Tax.

The Committee on Ways and Means discussed the refunding of the cotton tax this morning. No conclusion was reached.

"Who killed Cock Robin."

Governor Bard's nomination to the postmastership at Chattanooga is said to be withdrawn at Bard's own request. This is too thin.

A Senate Committee Appointed to Look Into to the Louisiana and Arkansas Muddles.

A Long Letter From Secretary Fish to Minister Sickles.

New Warrants for Woodhull, Claflin & Co.

A Stove Explodes and Burns to Death a Gentleman and Three Children.

New York City Wants a New Charter.

WASHINGTON.

Baird's Nomination Withdrawn.

Washington, January 9.—The President withdrew the nomination of Gov. Bard as postmaster at Chattanooga, at his own request.

Congressional.

In the Senate the committee on privileges and elections agreed to send a sub-committee to Louisiana and Arkansas to inquire into the elections of these States.

The Senate confirmed McDowell vice Meade, deceased.

There is much discussion in Republican circles in regard to the Louisiana complication. Many favor a joint Congressional Committee to investigate fully with a view to report to Congress which is the legitimate State government.

In the Senate, the bill to abolish the franking privilege is again up.

The bill authorizing Postmasters to deposit in National Banks was passen.

The bill authorizing Collectors and Customs officers to act in certain cases as disbursing officers was passed.

Indian appropriations were discussed to adjournment.

The House was engaged all day with territorial business.

Mr. Lynch, of Maine, by unanimous consent introduced an amendment to the shipping act, extending certain rights granted to masters of coasting vessels to those engaged in trade with the British Provinces, the West Indis Islands and Mexico, and it was passed.

Fish's Letter to Sickles.

On the 29th of October last Secretary Fish, in addressing an elaborate letter to Minister Sickles, alluded to the fact that the present Ministry of Spain had given assurance to the public, through their organs of the press and confirmed the assurance to General Sickles personally, of their intention to put into operation a number of extensive reforms, embracing among them some which this government has been earnest in urging upon their consideration. In relation to the colonies which are our neighbors, the Spanish government, partly at our instance passed a law providing for the gradual emancipation of slaves in the West Indis colonies. This law, so far as the State Department is aware, remains unexecuted, and it is feared that the recently issued regulations professedly for its execution are wholly inadequate to any practical result in favor of emancipation. If they be not really an interest of the slave-holders, and if the continuance of the institution of slavery, while the United States fully acknowledges their obligation to the general rule, which requires a nation to abstain from interference in the domestic concerns of others, circumstances warrant partial exceptions to this rule, to the support of which the Secretary enters into an argument. He says all who countenance lukewarmness or neglect in carrying emancipation into effect must move, or less be liable to the charge of the duplicity or bad faith, a charge which every man of honor, in high station, ought to try and avoid.

General Sickles is instructed, in decisive but respectful terms, to remonstrate against the apparent failure of Spain to carry into effect the emancipation act, to which she is committed. If Spain permits her authority to be virtually and practically defied in Cuba by a refusal or neglect to carry into effect acts of the Home Government of a humane tendency. It is tantamount to an acknowledgment of inability to control. The insurrection in Cuba, Mr. Fish says, has now lasted four years. Attempts to suppress it so far are futile, and have been made probably at a sacrifice of more than a hundred thousand lives and an incalculable amount of property. Our commercial and other connections with that Island compel us to take a warm interest in its peaceful and orderly condition, without which there cannot be prosperity. Cuba being separated from this country by a narrow passage, the temptations for reckless adventurers to violate our law and embark in hostile expeditions thither is great, despite the unquestioned vigilance of this government to maintain its duty, and the efforts with which approaches to the Island have been guarded by the Spanish cruisers. The said proximity has led the Cubans and other partizans of the insurgents to take their abode in the United States, actuated by the hope that that proximity would enable them advantageously to plot and act for the advancement of their cause in the Island.

The Secretary says we certainly have reason to expect that the great strain on our watchfulness to thwart those schemes occasioned by the long duration of hostilities in Cuba should have some termination through a cessation of the cause which has hitherto been supposed to make it necessary for the discharge of our duties as a neutral.

Ever since the insurrection began, which, he says, been repeatedly called upon to discharge these duties. In the performance of them we are conscous of no neglect. But the trial to our impartiality by the want of success on the part of Spain in suppressing the revolt is necessarily so severe that, unless she shall soon be more successful, it will force upon this government the consideration of the question whether duty to itself and to the commercial interests of its citizens may not demand some change in the line of action it has thus far pursued.

The Secretary reminds General Sickles of cases respecting citizens of this country, of the causeless seizures of estates, which have been referred backward and forward between Madrid and Havana to the very verge of the exhaustion of all patience. In the meantime the property of citizens of the United States has been held in violation of the treaty between this country and Spain. The Secretary further says to Gen. Sickles: It is hoped that you will present the views set forth in the above, and the present grievances of which this Government so justly complains to the government to which you are accredited in a way, which, without giving offence, will leave a conviction that we are earnest in the expression of those views, and that we expect redress, and that if it should not soon be afforded, Spain must not be surprised to find as the inevitable result of the delay a marked change in the feeling and in the temper of the people and of the Government of the United States, believing that the present Ministry of Spain is in a sufficiently confirmed position of power to carry out the measures which it announces, and the reforms which have been promised, and to do justice by the removal of the causes of our well founded complaints, and not doubting the sincerity of the assurances which have been given. The United States look confidently for the realization of those hopes which have been encouraged by repeated promises that all causes for estrangement, or for the interruption of those friendly feelings which are as traditional as they are sincere on the part of this government toward Spain, will be speedily and forever removed.

Probabilities.

The barometer will rise in the lower lake region and Canada, and over the Middle and Eastern States, with southwest and northwest winds. Cloudy weather with occasional snow and low temperature in the two former sections; and northwest winds with generally clear and colder weather in the two latter sections. From the Ohio and lower Missouri Valleys to the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States north and northwest winds with high pressure and generally clear weather, but on the western Gulf coast northeast winds with threatening weather and rain in the North West, and thence over the upper lakes and southward to Missouri and Indiana.

NEW YORK.

Legislative.

Albany, January 9.—In the Assembly today, a bill to provide for a new charter for New York city was introduced, being that framed by the Republican General Committee.

Also bills reorganizing the school system of New York city; also appointing a Board of Railways, and providing for the rapid transit by tunnel from the battery to Harlem, New York.

Woodhull, Claflin, Blood & Co. Again.

Warrants on a new indictment for circulating obscene literature through the United States mails, were issued this morning against the females, Woodhull & Clafflin, and the man Blood. The latter has been arrested, but the others cannot be found. This will prevent the lecture at Cooper Institute tonight, at which trouble was apprehended.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Fatal Explosion.

Philadelphia, January 9.—A gentleman and three of his children were burned to death by the explosion of a combination fluid stove. The vapor was thrown from the stove two yards distant.

MARYLAND.

Legislature Organized.

Indianopilis, January 9.—The Legislature was organized to-day with M. L. Edwards as Speaker.

MISSOURI.

Merchants' Exchange.

St. Louis, January 9.—M. H. Scudder has been elected President of the Merchants' Exchange.

FLORIDA.

Legislative.

Tallahassee, January 9.—Liberty Billings was elected President of the Senate by the Democrats with the aid of one Republican vote.

A resolution declaring that Senator Gilbert was elected by bribery, and requesting his resignation, was tabled by 26 to 25.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

Washington, January 9.—Sella Martin, colored, is now here. He has resigned his seat in the fusion Legislature of Louisiana. The Louisiana delegation has prepared an argument and addressed it to Attorney General Williams, to be forwarded to Congress with their memorial. Referring to the Antoine case they say of Judge Durell's order: "It came before the people of the State by surprise, and the impression made by the order is simply one of amazement. It is a sounding cataract and mandate after mandate rushes along breaking the barriers of the constitution, law, judicial practice and precedent, and the ancient land marks of jurisdiction in the courts of the United States. The traditional stagnation of the waters of a chancery court has been disturbed in a manner never heard of before this date. We hold, Mr. Attorney General, that the American State and Federal constitutions, without an exception, give to the respective houses that compose the General Assembly the entire and exclusive jurisdiction over the question relating to organization. Each House decides upon its rules of proceeding, and upon the election and qualification of its members, and unless the constitution provides otherwise they select their own officers and control them. It is entirely beyond the power of the Executive of this committee to conceive that there is any constitutional law, custom, rule, precedent or other form in which authority to justify the order of the Circuit Court of the United States. The adjudged cases with which our intelligence has had connection place a seal of emphatic condemnation on it, as beyond the judicial power, however large under our institutions. Such an order from the Circuit Court of the United States, under the presidency of the associate justice and the Judge of the Circuit Court, would fill the country with dismay. If the country happened to be weak with determination, requiring indemnity of the strong, this committee and their constituents suppose that from a court thus composed, such an order was a far distant possibility. It was, therefore, the committee made an application that the judges who constitute that court, in its superior condition, should inquire into the validity of these orders.

MINNIE MYRTLE MILLER.

Another Failure to Attract an Audience to Hear Her Lecture.

Chicago Tribune, January 8.]

Mrs. Minnie Myrtle Miller lectured yesterday evening at the Union Park Congregational Church before an audience of about one hundred persons. While the novelty of a woman descanting upon the weak and strong points, the foibles and foibles of an exhusband, would, under ordinary circumstances, draw a large crowd, in this case the most a musing parts were published in all the papers some weeks ago, and the interest taken in the matter has, to a great extent, died away. Had Mrs. Miller crossed the mountains with the married life of her husband, and dissected it before Eastern audiences a month ago, she would probably have done much better, though there would always have been a feeling that the whole thing was in rather bad taste.

Whoever lectures at the Union Park Church is aware of at least a small audience, made up of people who go in order that the receipts may be large enough to pay the rent of the room, and save the church from any loss. People who go inspired by such motive are not apt to applaud, even when they hear anything which is worth it. They sit there solemnly, and spend the time counting the number present, and guessing how many are dead-heads. So the lecturer has everything against her, the small audience, and the glum hearers, some of whom, every now and then, scratched their heads meditatively and seemed to say to themselves, "Have I not heard something like this before?"

The lecturer has an abundance of curling black hair, which needs no artificial additions, and which she allows to fall upon her neck in gracefully flowing ringlets. She had a small white cloak upon her shoulders, and an immense pink bow at her throat. In spite of the beautiful hair and the mingled red and white of her complexion, she looks like no woman left in dreams and reveries, but like a sharp practical individual, who knew very well what was what. She looks as if she might have scolded the poet roundly for his vagaries. She has the world-wise expression of a woman who has kept a boarding house for some time, and can tell a paying boarder from a cheat.

The lecture is the same old one which has already been published, and she delivered it neither well nor ill. Occasionally she stumbled at a word, but, as a general thing, she went through it smoothly, in a clear, distinct voice. Judging by the attendance last night, and by that on the South Side the other evening, it does not seem likely she will find Chicago a profitable place for beginning her lecturing tour east of the mountains.

President Grant and the Cabinet—No Changes to Take Place and None Desired.—*Washington January 5.*—President Grant yesterday, during a conversation with the writer of this article, when he was asked whether there was any truth in the published statement that William M. Evarts was to take the place of Mr. Fish as Secretary of State, replied positively and distinctly that nothing whatever of a change was at this time known; that there was no member of the Cabinet whom he wished to change or specially desired to leave it.

If, however, Mr. Boutwell should be elected to the Senate of the United States, and in that event resign his present position, of course the vacancy would be promptly filled. Although Mr. Fish had intimated his wish to retire at the end of the present administration, the President hoped he would modify his desire by consenting to remain as Secretary of State until the questions growing out of the Treaty of Washington were entirely settled.

☞ The emigration from the Southern Atlantic States to Texas is greater than is

The Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1873.

GEORGIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., November 16, 1872.

I hereby certify that the anticipated in that part of the report of the Judges at the late Fair, relating to the premiums awarded the Singer Sewing Machine:

No. 806, Best Family Machine: Premium awarded to Singer Sewing Machine.

No. 847, Best Manufacturing Machine: Premium awarded to Singer Sewing Machine.

M. JOHNSTON, Ass't Sec'ty.

The above is the report of six out of nine of the Committee on Sewing Machines.

Mrs. Agnes Taylor,	Mrs. C. Black.
Mrs. A. H. Ladd,	Mrs. S. Cash,
Mrs. Sanford,	Mrs. E. H. Moore.

R. T. SHIELS, Agent.

FAIR GROUNDS GEORGIA AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, November 19, 1872.—Colonel H. D. Capers, Superintendent Fine Arts Department: * * * The Domestic, as a family machine, *is the best.*

[Signed] J. C. PECK,
W. H. GUTHER,
HOWARD PARSONS.

City Intelligence.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—V. P. Sloan & Co. removed to Brown's Building, Broad street, on the first floor.

Iron Gray Mare strayed from Deputy Sheriff Wells.

Mayson sells a Breech-loading double-barrelled Shot Gun at auction to-morrow morning.

Mayson sell horses, c c., to-morrow.

Stock-dealers note the advertisement of J C Edwards & Co., of St. Louis.

See Campbell county sheriff sales for February.

See guardian's sale in DeKalb county.

See legal notice by Judge Pittman.

Planters Hotel Gainesville.

PIEDMONT HOUSE—LaGrange.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CONSTITUTION.—Members of the House can hand in their subscriptions to the reporter of THE CONSTITUTION, W. G. Whitby, at his desk on the right of the Journalising Clerk. THE CONSTITUTION will be sent anywhere for any time desired.

THE firm of Pitts, Cook & Co., has been dissolved. Cook & Gunby succeed them.

GAME and pine apples were plenty in market yesterday.

THE Planter's Hotel at Gainesville is a good house. W. E. Olds is the new proprietor.

WHEN is a newspaper like a restless crowd? When it gets into a RUMPLE.

TWO hundred and twenty-three persons in the city to-day can sign after their names "M. S. L."—Members State Legislature.

MAYSON will sell to-morrow morning a double barrel breech-loading shot gun, with laminated barrels, at auction.

AN iron-gray mare about four years old has strayed away from Deputy Sheriff Charles W. Wells. See advertisement.

MAYSON will sell to-morrow, houses, carriages, rockaways, oxen, and household and kitchen furniture.

STAMPS.—During the last three months of 1872 the Atlanta Post Office sold $9,881 25 worth of postage stamps. In October $3,462 50; in November $3,359 65; in December $3,868 01.

YESTERDAY, with his accustomed energy and spirit, Thompson received Lynnhaven Bay (Norfolk) oysters in shell and in cans. The hearts of the lovers of that delicious bivalve were delighted.

BROAD STREET CISTERN.—In the report of Chief Engineer Biggers, the capacity of the Broad street cistern was erroneously given at 15,000 gallons instead of 150,000 gallons.

COAL YARDS.—We are glad to see that coal yards are increasing in number in the city, provided it will cause any reduction in the price of the article.

FIXING UP.—We are pleased to see that the management of the State Road is having the mud scraped up about the depot in this city, and the tracks overhauled.

"Well might Cornelia say,
Whilst she modestly shone in bright array,
'These are my jewels.'"

A man with his wife and children passed through the city yesterday, going West. They had one son and seven daughters.

CORRECTION.—In the notice of the marriage of Mr. D. Steinheimer yesterday, we inadvertently placed him at the "New York Store," whereas he is one of the firm of D. & E. Steinheimer at the corner of Whitehall and Mitchell streets.

CAPTURED.—John Doe has been caught at last. His existence has generally been supposed to be exclusively legal and mythical, but under the enthralling of pleadings or from other cause, the resources of this, once slave of Mr. Doe, of Spalding, but now a "man and brother," appear to have become precarious. He was taken up yesterday for picking up some little articles that belonged to another.

INAUGURATION BALL.—On yesterday at many places were heard the clip, clip of impatient scissors, and the whirr of restless sewing machines. Tiny gaiter boots were tripping from store to store, from milliners to mantua makers. In all of these places, amid prismatic labyrinths of mas distracting fabrics and incomprehensible wires, many ladies could be seen shopping, and doubtless making preparations for the ball. Well, the Almighty made ladies to be beautiful, therefore they should spare no pains to render themselves as fascinating as possible.

DISAPPOINTED.—Quite a number of candidates for various positions in the city. A majority are here yet. When first they arrived, all looked joyous and happy; hope beamed from their eyes; there was a buoyancy in their walk, and a cordial grasp from their hand. "And yet they are not happy"—we mean all of them, for some have already seen their expectations vanish; others are convinced that they are to meet with defeat and disappointment. Well, all cannot procure offices. The world's game is still the old play of see-saw. When one goes up the other must go down.

SIDEWALKS.—We are gratified to learn that the "side walks" movement is to be pushed through. It is a pleasure to hear it. Give us good sidewalks, then we will have a saving of clothing, of shoes, will have cleanliness, health, comfort, facility of locomotion, a saving of time, labor and expense of transportation. Pass on the making of sidewalks, then no muddy dresses, no great wear and tear of shoes, no slipping and sliding, or other discomforts from walking. And what a rejoicing it will cause particularly among the ladies.

FROM all indications the Inaugural Ball which comes off to-night will be the event of the season. Fashion, beauty and talent will be represented, and every one attending will try to appear their very best. No gentleman's costume is complete without a full dress or swallow tail coat, on such occasions. Bleaman & Fyo. keep that indispensible garment in stock ready made, and those who have not provided themselves with a swallow tail should call on that firm. Their establishment is at 56 Whitehall street.

OPPOSED TO PROGRESS.—An old gentleman who visited the city yesterday, walked pretty much over Atlanta examining everything. He thought that the city was growing on very well. Yet he doubted if it was best to build any cotton factories here, believed it cheaper and best to buy our agricultural implements wagons from the North and West, etc. Besides that progress has so many impediments. That the old man keeps up the struggle with the new. Yet it is true: Motion ever meets with resistance. The old hampers and resists the new. The fossilist ever regard with distrust the living. There is no advance without friction and hindrance.

THE COURTS.

Fulton Superior Court.

This court met yesterday morning at the usual hour, and resumed the trial of the case of Branham vs White. Several cases were called and continued. Pending the trial of the case of R. P. S. Kimbro vs. The Bank of Fulton, an appeal from the Justice's Court 1124 District, Court adjourned till this morning.

Justice Court 1026th District.

Justice Butt yesterday gave a hearing to the negro James Burke, charged with stealing tobacco from the store of J. L. Winter. The examination resulted in James being bound over, upon abundant evidence, and sent to jail in default of bond. We opine he'll buy all the tobacco he needs for some time to come.

Notary Public's Court, 1026th District.

Justice K. P. Sasseen had a larceny after trust case, yesterday between two negroes, Montgomery and Jack Ochi. Jack was charged with appropriating a gold ring, but the evidence failed to sustain the soft impeachment, and he was discharged.

GOOD NEWS.—Joe Jefferson, the inimitable "Rip Van Winkle," will appear at DeGives on the 20th, 21st and 22d. DeGives will be jammed.

HOUSES AND MULES.—We call special attention to the advertisement of J. C. Edwards & Co., of St. Louis. They keep on hand a good assortment of mules and horses for sale. We invite the attention of stock dealers to their card. They exhibit a business test highly commendable.

ROBERT DOUME, Peachtree street, opposite the National Hotel, has just received a large lot of silver ware and bridal presents. He keeps on hand a full stock of watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. He repairs watches and jewelry. His store is handsomely fitted up and is worth a visit to see.

FINE MUSIC.—The lovers of good music will be gratified to know that Colonel Nicholls has secured the services of the Gate City Band, under the direction of Professor Freyer. We hope they will give us plenty of the Blue Danube waltzes, for which they are noted for playing so well. The Kimball House has two bands for the pleasure of its guests.

Important from Washington—Spain and Cuba—Henry Clews & Co.

THE CONSTITUTION special Washington's dispatches give most interesting information. They speak of Henry Clews & Co., and money on its way to Georgia to lobby a bill through the Legislature.

Our regular press dispatches give the full text of Fish's instructions to our minister at the Court of Spain, relative to Cuba. Our vigilant special correspondent telegraphed the views to THE CONSTITUTION of yesterday—the only paper, we believe, recieving it

At the Hotels.

The throng at the Kimball House continues. We noted there last night among others Hon. W. P. Price; Hon J K. Barnum, of Lumpkin; Hon. G. J. Wright, of Albany; Hon. John L. Harris, of Brunswick; Col. J. O. Waddell, of Polk county; Col. W. A. Lofton, of Macon; and Col. J. H. Estill, of Savannah.

All is life and bustle at the National Hotel. Owens, Foster, Lunceford and Wiley are unremitting in their efforts to make their guests comfortable. We note here Hon Robert P Trippe, of Forsyth; Colonel J B Boynton, of Griffin; Hon H R Harris, of Merriwether; and Colonel Ivey F Thompson, of Polk county.

The American has its full quota of guests, and Major Martin is as happy as a clam at high tide. Mr E R Sasseen is an old caterer and very popular as a landlord.

AT THE SAVANNAH FAIR.—In the list of premiums awarded at the Savannah Fair, we notice that Messrs Pellegrini & Georgi, of this city, were awarded five premiums.

For the best draining pipes, medal and diploma.
Best flower pots, medal and diploma.
Best collection of Bronze or clay statuary, diploma.
Best specimen of potter's clay, bronze medal.
Best quilting machine, H D Brien, Atlanta.
Embroidered slippers, Miss Sallie E. Speer, highly commended.
Best bale cotton yarns, Athens Wool and Cotton Company.
Best Ottoman cover, plain $5, awarded to Miss S. E. Speer, LaGrange.
Best preserves, $5, awarded to Miss V. P. Tomlinson, of Dalton.
Best prolific long staple cotton, diploma or medal, awarded to T. L. Anderson, of Washington.
Best half dozen bottles Southern made brandy, diploma or medal, W. W. Cooksey, Dalton.
Best bushel barley, $2, W. W. Cooksey, Dalton.
Best Morgan stallion, plate $35, W. W. Cooksey, Dalton.

"J. N."—The great philosopher and orator, "J. N.," called on us yesterday. He will deliver an address here on the 25th, in the Hall of the House of Representatives. His great benevolence prompts him to relieve the pressure on the South and lift the veil which enshrouds the Confederate cause and Confederate flag by standing securely on the great pinnacle of Truth, and by bringing all men to see that the South contended for principle rather than for power. By this course he hopes to reconcile the sections more securely and effectually than by any other means.

He has labored for twelve years, and incarcerated himself twenty-seven times for the truth. The South cannot accept any other plan.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says of him: "Of all the men who have written and spoken none have done so much towards lifting the veil of prejudice which ensconds that section than J. N." He lectures to-night in Greenboro, and on the 23d in Columbus. J. N. has no desire to urge his views, but wishing to lift the veil that enshrouds the South, he gradually moves on slowly, but firmly. Honor and patriotism is all, he says, the South has left and this must be held sacred.

THE INAUGURAL BALL COMMITTEES. The following committees are requested to meet at the time and places designated. As this is the last meeting possible, every man should be present:

Reception Committee—Hon C C Hammock, Hon N J Hammond, Hon L N Trammell, General A Austell, Colonel A W Avery, Colonel Edwin Platt, Judge Wm W Clayton, Judge John L Hopkins, Colonel Geo W Adair, Colonel R F Maddox, Colonel James M Ball, Hon W L Calhoun, Major W B Cox.

This committee will meet at office of C. C. Hammock, Mayor, at 12 o'clock this morning.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Hon George Hillyer, Hon Clark Howell Hon E. P. Hoge, Hon John W. Woffard, Hon John H Jamer, General L J Gartrell, Colonel P W Alexander, Major John H Flynn, C H Jones, R J Lowry, W F Peck, Amos Fox, David Meyer.

This committee is requested to meet at the office of E F Hoge at 3 P. M. to-day.

FLOOR MANAGERS.

Hon. Henry Jackson, Hon. H Clay Foster, Hon. A O Bacon, Hon. George A Mercer, Hon. John C Nicholls, Hon. W A McDougald, Gen. P M B Young, Col. S C Williams, Alton Angier, R J Godfrey, Warren Jordan, Maj J J Williams, Hon. W A Huff.

RED AND WHITE ROSETTE.

This committee will please meet at W B Lowe & Co's, at four o'clock this afternoon.

Confidence Game.

Yesterday morning an old gentleman, from North Carolina, was made the victim of a confidence trick to the tune of one hundred and ninety dollars. The facts of his case are about as follows:

The gentleman whose name we have not yet been able to ascertain, is on his way from his home in North Carolina to Galveston, Texas. He purchased from Mr. Porter, General Ticket Agent, a through ticket from this point to Galveston, intending to take the early morning train. He was followed into the car by a man, who represented himself as being from Texas, and going back, and as able to give him much important information concerning the country He was exceedingly pleasant and affable in his manners, and our friend was quite taken with his new acquaintance. After a short conversation his pleasant acquaintance stepped out, ostensibly to purchase some cigars, but in reality to notify a confederate that all was ready for their little game. He returns and resumes his seat and presently along comes his friend, in the shape of an express agent, and demands from him immediate payment of express on sundry parcels, etc., which he had on board, and which bill amounted to $190 00. Of course, our swindler had a plenty of money which was not available, and was, much to his regrets, and against his invariable rule, compelled to ask his kind friend for the loan of this money which should be immediately returned upon their arrival at Galveston. Our unsuspecting North Carolinian counted out the $190, which was no sooner received than our rogues took a very affectionate, but, at the same time, very hasty departure. Their victim soon discovered that he had been swindled, and reported the matter at once to the police. Unfortunately he is not certain, owing to the dim light under the Car Shed, that he can recognize his man. He knows they did not leave the city on that train. Our efficient police arrested, during the morning, three distinguished foreigners, of anything but honest appearances, whose names are, as they give them, J. H. Bandel, W. S. Wells, and James Arnold. Since their arrest they have made a number of contradictory statements which is of itself suspicious. His Honor, the Recorder, will give them a pretty thorough ventilation this morning anyhow, and will get two of these gentlemen for carrying concealed weapons, if nothing more can be established against them. Our traveling public should be on their guard, as we have reason to believe that many of these swindlers have assembled here at this time. They probably think that the Legislature will draw a crowd upon whom they may prey.

There were four city arrests yesterday. Two for drunkenness and two for disorderly conduct and swearing—nothing important.

ADDRESS OF GEN. BENNING AT THE CAPITOL.

A Large Audience and a Good Speech.

"Old Rock Heard From"

It having been announced that General Henry L. Benning would address the members of the Legislature and others on the political issues of the day, quite a large audience assembled in the Representatives Hall last night to hear him.

At eight o'clock the General ascended the speakers stand, and made a very excellent and learned speech of two hours length, upon the various political questions that now agitate the public mind. He spoke in substance as follows:

Gentlemen—I propose to speak to you upon the questions which excite the public mind, and intend to say a good deal on the past, a little on the present, and something as to the future.

Well, as to the past, we have just had a great event, an event which has astonished us all. I allude to the late Presidential election, in which the Administration party was continued in power by a majority of between 700,000 and 800,000 votes. The question that arises in our mind is, what was the cause of this result? To explain a cause, we must inquire what were the facts which led to it. Several have been assigned. Some have said it was owing to bribery; others that the ballot box was tampered with; and again that the

NOMINATION OF HORACE GREELEY

was unfortunate and produced the result. I think none of these were the cause. They were not sufficient. The majorities were too general to admit that the ballot-box had been tampered with. Bribery would not produce it, and, besides, a great many days have passed. Since the election there has been grave charges of bribery. As to the nomination of Horace Greeley, that could not have occasion it. The nomination of him simply could not have given Grant the 750,000 majority, and withdraw Democratic votes from him and give them to Grant. It was not the action of our Straight friends that did it;

THE TICKET OF O'CONOR AND ADAMS

had but very little to do with it. Since we have seen the vote counted, it would not have effected it so far as the general result, it was only local in effect. But for that we might have gotten Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida and Alabama. I say had it not been for this ticket we might probably have gotten these States. What made the North go so unanimously, was because of the war feeling which was aroused. This arrayed them against the South. In the race of Seymour, there was a number of States which could vote, Mississippi, Texas, Florida, and though Georgia did no vote, yet it was at such a time, and under such circumstances that it would not have effected the general result, or its vote would have been thrown out. When the last election came off the

REPUBLICAN PARTY WERE IN A STATE OF ALARM.

The Cincinnati Convention had met and nominated a Liberal Republican. The Republican party did not know the strength of this movement—they did not know how many of the rank and file would follow in the wake of the leaders in this movement. Then came the Baltimore Convention, which accepted the proposition of the other Convention to accept the situation and co-operate with them in order to bring about a change in the Government. The Baltimore Convention took the candidates—Greeley and Brown—which the Cincinnati convention proposed. This made things look serious. Greeley, with the Tribune, and how many weeklies, I don't know, going into houses all over the country; Forney, with his papers, Trumbull and various other leaders, taking the Cincinnati Convention, was cause for alarm, which required extraordinary efforts to divert and therefore you saw, as soon as the Baltimore Convention had done its work, the leaders of this party, Cabinet officers and all others who could open his mouth, come out and stumped it in favor of the party—a thing which you had never heard of before in the good old time—the all prevailing question with them was

WHAT SHALL WE DO TO CONTINUE OUR POWER?

They had but one alternative, and that was to pull the war-string. This they pulled, they aroused the North with the idea of a second rebellion. Every county, town and precinct was invaded. They were listened to and Democrats at the North, who had voted for Seymour, were led to vote for Grant. This feeling was what produced the result At the South they came down and worked upon the negroes, they told them they would be reduced to slavery again They came and said no amnesty, no removing of disabilities, no shaking hands across the bloody chasm They were not ready to make friends. They wanted the people to be kept on probation. This, in my humble opinion, was the cause of the great majority for Grant. You can see account for it in no other way. No small cause could accomplish it. It is said the

ACTION OF THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION WAS A MISTAKE

I say it was no mistake; it was the action of great and wise men, and in accordance with the usage of the Democratic party. Was it the usage of the Democratic party? The party came into axis once with Jefferson in the year 1800. At that time it was called the Republican party. There were two parties. The other was called the Federal party. The usage then was when a person came to it they said; Come, gentlemen, and co-operate with us, and they did inquire as to his antecedents. They told him, you

CAN HELP, BUT YOU CAN'T LEAD.

Coming further down what did they do? They got you Louisiana. He went out and Madison came in, then it was we had the war with Great Britain. New England was bitterly opposed to that war, so much so, that they had a convention at Hartford, and threatened a dissolution. The war went on notwithstanding the opposition and ended much to the honor of the country. And Adams, although opposing the war party which was what is now the Democratic party, was made minister to England. Madison went out and Monroe came in? What did he do? Why he made John Quincy Adams Secretary of State, and gave one of Georgia's sons a high position, bringing into the closest relations with him, what had been two great extremes.

THE POLICY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

has been to ask no questions of those who come into its ranks, nor to place them on probation. They simply ask a co-operation, but do not allow them to dictate. They say you shall be equal with us. The Monroe administration went on, and the opposite party got into such disgute that it was disbanded. Monroe was elected a second time, a most remarkable election, on account of his getting every vote in the electoral college but one, which John Q. Adams received. The consequence was, everybody was a Republican Democrat. The question of the protective tariff arose and again divided the parties, and the bank question. In 1840 four candidates were offered for President, Jackson got 99, which was not sufficient to elect him and the election was thrown into the House. His strength was very great and he was a candidate again against Adams. The tariff bill had been passed, which was so obnoxious to the South. Adams supported it. Those who voted for Adams were called Republicans, those supporting Jackson Democratic Republicans. The first time the word Democrat had been used. The name Federal was in such bad odor that the party called by it had

NO CHANCE OF SUCCESS.

Jackson was elected by a large majority. In 1828 the nullification question arose and Mr. Calhoun quit General Jackson. The party had but small success, obtaining but two States. They abandoned the Nullification party. We had also Representatives, six of them went to the Jackson party. In 1840 came the whirl wind which put General Harrison and Tyler in office, elected by the Whig party. Harrison lived but one month. They said office-holders killed him. The Whigs being in power were in favor of United States Banks and passed a bill authorizing them, but Tyler, much to the disgust of his party, vetoed it.

After reading his message they introduced another, differently worded. This he vetoed also. What did the Democratic party do? They supported Tyler. It was said Tyler was a President without a party. It was not so. He had a party. The Democratic party took him up and supported him. It was during his administration Texas was taken in the Union. The

QUESTION OF ANNEXATION OF TERRITORY

arose. The Democrats stood by him on it. Then came Mr. Polk. He was a surprise upon his own party. He came in with the Texas question on him. After sending a Minister Plenipotentiary to amicably settle the lines of boundary between Mexico and the State who were not received, he then sent General Taylor to the frontier to arrange it. The matter was communicated to Congress by the President, who said war had been declared by the action of Mexico. On this question there was great diversity of opinion. Mr. Calhoun was opposed to it. The Democratic party said we will take some more land, and they took.

We have now one great railroad running across to the Pacific ocean, and two more which will be built, and we shall be able to look on the Pacific. Right through Atlanta our line will be run, for we are on line 32. If the councels of those who opposed annexation had prevailed, this would never have been accomplished. It is some of the fruits which the Democratic party has provided, and we are all unified in the prospect of enjoying it. If their counsels had prevailed, we should not had the mouth of the Mississippi, much less Texas.

In 1860, the Democratic party began to quarrel on the question of territory. The South said she had a right to go into the territories with her slaves. A compromise was adopted which accomplished but little; Case and Van Buren were the candidates and Taylor ran in between them. He did not live long. Filmore succeeded. His administration was an untruthful one In 1852, the Free Sellers put up General Scott; this was too much for some of the Southern men. Among the number was Mr. Stephens. They were defeated, but again organized in 1856 under the name of the Republican party; we, at the South, called them in derision, the

BLACK REPUBLICAN

party; the gentlemen of the South would stand this. They formed what they called the American party and the Know Nothing party. It is but due to truth for me to say that Mr. Stephens was amongst the foremost to oppose this party, though he had been a Whig, and a nullifier. The Democratic party took him up and honored him. The Democratic party became divided on Douglass and Breckinridge. Douglass at the North and Breckinridge at the South. There were the only candidates except John Bell, of Tennessee. Mr. Lincoln ran between and became President. The Democrats were in favor of secession; the other party opposed it. The war came on; then there was no division; the war continued four years after we were vanquished. An election came on, and we had a convention in New York. The Democrats were united again; a most glorious feeling prevailed. In 1870 the last convention was held; every State in the Union was represented. What could we do? We were bound down, and powerless to help ourselves. They held out inducements to us, and we could do nothing but accept them. They promised to give us four Northern States; these, with the Southern vote, would have carried the election. Every Northern Union man was disheartened by accepting the platform of the Cincinnati Convention. Delaware was ignored at first, but she came in at last. The platform which they announced contained no measures which we could particularly object to, while the more primary ones which we discovered that the citizen the largest liberty consistent with good government, for the State, self government and for the United States a return to the letter of the Constitution. There were some things we did not particularly like—such as thanking the soldiers and sailors for what they had done, but the precedent was set in 1868. We could not say anything.

THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM WAS DEMOCRATIC.

It was made deliberately with the view of getting the Democratic party to accept it. There could be nothing in the world in it objectionable to us on the score of principle. It agreed not to disturb the amendments to the Constitution; not to repudiate the public debt; not to pay the owner for their slaves, and to remove disabilities. If I recollect aright we had passed a law of emancipation and none of us ever had any idea of getting pay for the slaves. So much for the past. Now for the present. We see ourselves surrounded by troubles in some of our sister States. We can do nothing to relieve them, except by discussion—from this we may hope for considerable success. The indications are that the Government will arrange these matters amicably to all parties.

Is this to be so always? I think not. It must terminate. If we heed the lessons of the past we shall profit by them. One of these lessons is that the war animosities can be aroused, and we should strive to prevent it—put down all insurrectionation—oppose Ku Klux organizations, and so conduct ourselves that we shall not be liable to the charge of trying to bring about another rebellion. In the next place, I think it the part of policy, as well as duty, that we do not indiscriminately condemn all the measures of the administration. When a good measure is brought forward let us accept it. All administrations have at best some good measures, which are acceptable to all parties. This is for the present.

Is the Democratic party gone? I say by no means. For 60 years it has kept in power by the constitutional grounds. The first division of the people was on account of the alien and sedition laws. Strict construction of the constitution corrected these. Strict constructions for 60 years has made it a success, while loose construction from 1860 up to this time has accomplished nothing.

The Republican party was brought into existence for one purpose, that was to abolish slavery. Slavery is gone. Now, some other question must be agitated to keep it in existence. The war measures will soon die out and the party will cease.

The contest in the future will be between a strict construction and latitudinarian construction of the Constitution. This can be only temporary, for the popular will is in favor of strict construction.

There will be no necessity for a dictatorial power. You can see it in the Chronicle, the most Radical paper in Washington, by its not approving the course adopted by the administration in the troubles of our sister States. The idea of States will remain with the people, not according to the principles of the party in power, but with the view the people hold.

We will not give up the idea of sovereignty of States That is a popular idea. The Democratic party has it at idea. The Republican does not have it.

Popular opinion will not sanction that idea. My position is this, what is popular is a strict construction. So you see, gentlemen, I am hopeful in success of the Democratic party. It may be because I have always been a Democrat in favor of all its measures.

There are but two grounds, and we have got the popular one. Take away the question of war, and we shall succeed. What is the policy of the South? Our own State, for instance? It has been opposed to internal improvements. It ought to insist upon measures of internal improvement. When we send men to Congress, they must insist upon appropriations for internal improvements. For instance when the talk of digging a canal around the Niagra Falls, some gentleman should be ready to offer an amendment for clearing out the Savanah river, or digging out its mouth, or the Chattahoochee. We have no cause for despair.

Local and Business Notices.

NOTICE.—A regular meeting of Atlanta Lodge, No. 59, will be held at Masonic Hall, this Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, at which time the officers elect for 1873, of both Georgia and Atlanta Lodges will be installed. All members of the fraternity in the city are respectfully invited to be present.

By order of the W. M.
Jan9-1t W. T. WATERS, Secretary.

PARTIES attending the Inauguration and the Inauguration Ball, can procure fashionable hats and furs at John M. Holbrook's Hat Emporium, No. 40 Whitehall street.
jan9-3t

ONCE MORE TO THE FRONT.—*New Goods, New Prices.*—I am just in receipt direct from New York a large line of new Diagonals and straight lines for coats and vests, also new styles in pants and Cassimers. I invite all wishing a fashionable and well made suit, at prices defying competition to call on me, a large line of black clothes and doeskins for dress suits always on hand. In white silk vestings I have the finest in the city, and they will be sold cheap.

J. H. DYKEMAN,
Merchant Tailor,
Under Kimball House.
jan8—5t.

CANDIDATES for office before the Legislature, in order to be successful should obtain hats for themselves and furs for their wives and daughters at John M. Holbrook's Hat Emporium. jan9 3t

MEMBERS of the Legislature should remember than nothing adds more to their fine personal appearance than a fashionable tile, such as can be had at John M. Holbrook's Hat Emporium. jan9 3t

THE oil paintings have arrived and will be on exhibition at Room No. 4, Capitol Building, Thursday morning, and the grand opening auction sale will commence Saturday night. T. C. Mayson's Live Auction House.
L. H. BARRETT, Auctioneer.
jan8—1t.

WITHOUT the blessings of health life is often a burden. Yet many ladies sacrifice their health by machines that are hard to run. The "Domestic" runs so easy that an invalid can enjoy working it. No. 4 DeGive's Opera House. jan5-d1w

"Stitch! stitch! stitch!
In poverty, hunger and dirt,
Sewing at once with a double thread,
A shroud as well as a shirt."

How much better to buy a "Domestic" Sewing Machine, and be lifted above such drudgery. Office No. 4 DeGive's Opera House. dec22-dim

DIOGENES, with his lantern, searched the streets of Athens at mid-day for a "man." But if you would find a "king" among Sewing Machines call at the office of the "Domestic," No. 4 DeGive's Opera House.
dec22-dim.

OLD PAPERS! OLD PAPERS!—For sale at CONSTITUTION OFFICE in bundles of 100 copies each for convenience of customers. $1 per hundred. tf

SOUTH CAROLINA R. R.

CHARLESTON, December 14, 1872.

ON and after Sunday, 15th instant, the following schedule will be run on the South Carolina Railroad:

Between Charleston and Augusta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Charleston	9 30 A M
Arrive at Augusta	5 30 P M
Leave Augusta	7 00 A M
Arrive at Charleston	4 45 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Charleston	8 30 P M
Arrives at Aiken's	7 25 A M
Leaves Aiken's	8 10 A M
Arrives at Charleston	7 00 A M

Between Charleston and Columbia

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Augusta	9 00 A M
Arrives at Columbia	5 30 P M
Leaves Columbia	7 00 A M
Arrives at Augusta	3 30 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	6 15 P M
Arrives at Columbia	4 30 A M
Leaves Columbia	7 30 P M
Arrives at Augusta	5 55 A M

Day and night trains connect at Augusta with the Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad.

Night train connects with Macon and Augusta Railroad.

Night train out of Augusta makes close connection at Columbia with Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Passengers for Greenville on this train can take breakfast and avoid a tedious delay at night in Columbia, by taking this route.

Pullman sleeping cars on night trains between Augusta and Charleston.

R. R. PICKENS, General Ticket Agent.
jan8-tf

Members of Legislature

OR others can be accommodated with Board; two good rooms. Fine house, and superior table.

Apply to MISS MAGWOOD,
Corner Collins and Wheat sts.
jan6-d3t

THE "GENUINE"

"COAL CREEK COAL!"

J. M. BORN, Jr. & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

KEEP constantly on hand at their Coal Yards, No. 1 on Marietta street, second door above the Capitol and Post Office, and No. 2 on the

Corner Alabama and Loyd Sts.,

Opposite O R Jones, Esq., and Georgia Railroad Depot, the best "Coal Creek Lump" and Anthracite Coal. The new office and yard on the last named corner, we have found necessary to open within the last few days for the accommodation of our friends and the public in the eastern and southern part of the city, where they may at all times find our utmost and accommodating little "JOE CORRIGAN" to wait upon them.

Call at either office, and we will sell you

GOOD COAL.

AT FAIR PRICES, for grates or manufacturies.
jan5—d3m

Sealed Proposals

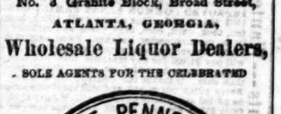
WILL be received until FRIDAY, at noon, for FEEDING PRISONERS at the Stallion House, at so much per meal, consisting of Bread and Meat.

N. A. McLENDON,
Chairman Police Committee.
jan7-d4t

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING entirely withdrawn from the Furniture Business, I beg to announce to my old patrons and to the public generally, that I will from henceforth devote my time more particularly to the sale of all classes and grades of

COFFINS & METALLIC BURIAL CASES,



and to the business of

FUNERAL UNDERTAKER.

I have, also, connected with my Coffin Storerooms, a

A FURNITURE REPAIR SHOP,

in which all kinds of Furniture will be promptly repaired in the very best style.

Very respectfully,
CHAS. BOHNEFELD,
Corner Marietta and Forsyth streets, under DeGive's Opera House jan5—d6m

ARCHITECTURE.

Parkins & Allen, Architects.

WILL make Plans, Specifications, and Detail Drawings for Buildings of all descriptions. Office in Republic Block, opposite the Kimball House.
jan8 d1y

SCHOOL NOTICE.

SPRING TERM of the S. M. F. College, for 1873, opens 15th inst. For circulars address the undersigned. J. N. BRADSHAW, President.

COVINGTON, GA., January 9, 1873. jan8-d3w

SOUTHERN

TERRA COTTA WORKS.

THE undersigned have their works in full operation and are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Terra Cotta Works, such as Window Caps, Reliefs, Cornice, such as Brackets, Medallion, and everything in the Architectural line. Also, Chimney Tops, Vases, Flower Pots, Stairary, etc., etc. Also Manufacturers of

SEWER PIPE

from 3 inches to 30 inches in diameter. Also, interior decoration, such as

Centre Pieces, Cornice, etc.

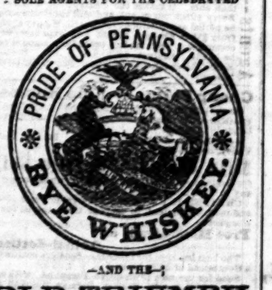
We will guarantee all the work that we undertake to execute to give entire satisfaction.
may31—dly PELLEGRINI & GIORGI.

GUTHMAN & HAAS,

No. 3 Granite Block, Broad Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Wholesale Liquor Dealers,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

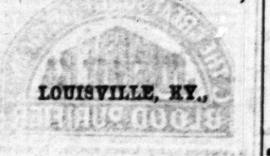


—AND THE—

OLD TRIUMPH.

oct15 d3t

"WEAVER & CO.,"



PROVISION, FLOUR

—AND—

Produce Brokers.

All Orders Promptly Executed.
dec31—d1f

NOTICE.

CHIEF MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 8th, 1873.

TAKE NOTICE that all persons having property sold for taxes and bid off by the city, are hereby notified that, unless the tax and cost is paid within ten days after sale that I shall make deeds to the city and take possession of all such property.

Office hours from eight until one daily, at the City Hall. JOHN THOMAS,
jan9-d10t Chief Marshal.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 6, 1873.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between A. A. Gunby and A. J. Hutchins, under the firm and style of Gunby & Hutchins, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. H. A. Gunby retires from the concern, and all business of the late firm is done, and accounts all liabilities of the late firm will be settled by

A. GUNBY & BRO.,
A. J. HARALSON.

THANKFUL for liberal patronage in the past, I respectfully call the attention of former customers and the public to Purdue Grove for wood, which I have on hand, and can be supplied, in a few days, with a large lot of Coal.
jan6—d3t A. GUNBY.

Anderson & Wells.

IN STORE.

13 Two-Horse Spring Wagon.

7 Two-Horse Indianapolis Wagons.

4 Two-Horse Hudson Wagons

2 Bbls White Onion Sets.

2 Bbls Red Onion Sets.

3 Bbls Yellow Onion Sets.

3 Bls Red Onion Buttons.

50 Indianapolis Wood Pumps for shallow and Deep Wells.

50 Watt, 1 and 2 Horse Plows.

100 Other Make Plows.

Clover Seed.

BLUE GRASS SEED.

TIMOTHY SEED.

Orchard Grass Seed.

RYE.

Seed Wheat.

Feed Cutters,

Corn Sheliers, etc., etc.

In store and to arrive, for sale low. Call and examine our Stock.

AGENTS FOR

Pendleton Guano.

Farmers' Choice Guano.

Simpson & Langdale's Texas Cotton Fees.

H. & F. Handy's Engines and Saw Mills

Ball's Ohio Reapers and Mowers.

Thrashers—Pitts' Thrashers.

To arrive next week, Twenty-Four One and Two-Horse Wagons—Studebaker Wagons.

ANDERSON & WELLS,
Alabama street, near Car Shed.
dec31—3tf

E. van GOIDTSNOVEN,

Horticultural Agent,

OFFERS FOR SALE AT HIS

NURSERY AND GREEN HOUSES,

Corner Whitehall and Garnett Streets,

(a few steps below the new Methodist Church,) a large and choice variety of

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, Evergreens, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Strawberry, and Raspberry Plants, Shade Trees, &c.,

Also, the most superb stock of Camelias and Ever-Blooming Roses in this country, True Perpetual or Monthly Carnations, New Hybrid Gladiolus, Tuberoses, Amaryllis, Verbenias, Petunias, Geraniums, Pentstemons, Heliotropes, Salvias, &c., &c. Also, a splendid collection of Bulbous Roots of our own Importation, Hyacinths, Crocus, Tulips, Lilies, &c.

Having secured the services of AUGUSTE LABALME, a

FRENCH LANDSCAPER.

of superior ability, we solicit contracts from persons desirous to create or improve Flower and Vegetable Gardens. They will be fulfilled according to the best modern systems.

jan5—d1w E. VAN GOIDTSNOVEN.

GUANO. 1873. GUANO.

500 Tons Sea Fowl Guano,
500 Tons Russell Coe's,
500 Tons Merryman & Co.'s,
500 Tons Etiwan's,
500 Tons Sternfel's Original,
500 Tons Cotton States,
200 Tons Mark W. Johnson's,
200 Tons E. Frank Coe's,
200 Tons Wilson's,
100 Tons Meat and Bone Guano,
200 Tons English Stonewall,
200 Tons Sardy's Soluble Pacific,
200 Tons Ammoniated Flour of Rawbone, very fine.
200 Tons Peruvian Guano, Land Plaster, and Chemicals for Manipulating,
100

The Daily Constitution.

DON'T BE IN A HURRY TO GO.

Come, boys, I have something to tell you;
Come here I would whisper it low;
You're thinking of leaving the home-stead,
Don't be in a hurry to go.

The city has many attractions,
But think of the vices and sins,
What scenes in the vortex of fashion,
How soon the course downward begins.

You talk of the mines of Au t alla,
They're weal hy in treasures no doubt,
But ah, there is gold in the farm, boys,
If only you'll shovel it out.

The mercantile life is a hazard,
The goods are first high then low,
Better risk the old farm awhile longer—
Don't be in a hurry to go.

The great busy West has inducements,
And so has the busy mart,
But wealth was not made in a day, boys,
Don't be in a hurry to start.

The banker and broker are wealthy—
They take in their thousands or so—
Ah, think of their frauds and deceptions;
Don't be in a hurry to go.

There are to the widest and surest;
The orchards are loaded to-day;
You are free as the air of the mountain,
And monarch of all you surve;
But stay on the farm awhile longer.
Though profits come in rather slow,
Remember you've nothing to risk, boys—
Don't be in a hurry to go.

From the Rome Commercial.]

Bill Arp on a Bust-ic.

See here Mark Antony—if I was you I wouldn't take on so about the fashuns. They don't bother me. It's none of your bizness what the women put on or put off so they behave themselves and look just as purty as they can. They are a heap better than you or me anyhow, whether they behave or not. I wouldent give one woman for several men no time, would you? Now see him smile and pat that off foot. If women want to wear bussels, let em wear em. I thought that pannears was the best because they stuck out side ways and wasent in the way of leanin back when they sat down, but they know which is the best side to stick out on, and it's nobody's bisness but theirs. They may wear anything they want to, bussels and hoops and hangovers and convexes and colispses and whimsadidles and sitkouts and topknots come down and anything else so there is a woman nid away somewhere inside of it all. It's all a sham—that rubber bussel—there aint no substance nor backbone in it. I've seen em flat and seen em blowed up. There aint a bit of harm in em, but I never see one on a woman that I don't want to hit it just hard enuff to make it pop. "I golly, wouldn't she jump high and holler? But I'm not going to do it; no, sir; I've got too much respect for women. Their bussels don't hurt nobody, and I do despise to see a man always pickin at a woman's close. If they didn't wear something to disguise em, the men would quit business when they cum about. Purty women always did wear something to skeer the men away. It's been so forever.

During the war I seed one woman who jest dressed as nateral as life, without any paddin or stuffin, and when she cum along the boys jest laid down and rolled over and hollered. They warent fit for business for a week. But I couldent bear to see 'em go with their faces all tied up like they do in Turkey. That would mighty nigh kill me. If I can look into their blessed countenances I can put up with their fore-riggin and the r hind-riggin and top riggin and all. A good, sweet, purty face speaks for all the balance of the craft. I wouldent marry narry girl on earth till I see her face, and not then if she dident suit me. If the eyes, nose and mouth are all right, nature is an endorser for all the baloues. Paint aint nothin—shape is everything. They can't paint a shape, nor a glance of the eye. You may paint a house ever so white, but that don't signify what's inside of it. But when you see bright roses and posies and blossoms in the front yard, and a vine over the door, and clean, clear winder glass a shining, you may bet your hat on the balance. You needent worry about the bussel nor the back. Women have been doing that way ever since old Solomon wrote about em. If they do lean a little as they go, it's all right. They can straighten up when it is necessary. No spinal disease about that. Thems the very sort what can lift two bushels of meal without crackin a bone. It's only a passing fashun—and will last till something else comes along. Nature made em that way, and you can't change it. The more you try, the more you can't. The more you abuse their bussels, the more they'll stick on at you—so let em alone, I say. They are all the same about fashons, and the last one would put em on if they had their own way and plenty of money. I wish I was jest rich enuf to give every lady in the land a string of diamonds and a hat full of pearls. Good gracious! how quick that Methodist dissipplin would be busted on the jewelry bisness. Well, I do like to see 'em look purty, and so far as I am concerned, if ribbons and flowers and flounces and furs will help to do it, it's all right. Some of the birds are dressed mighty fine, and I reckon their pride aint much of a sin after all. But understand me, Mark; I don't hanker after bussels, tho' they do say it makes the nicest little shelf for the arm to rest on in the world, when a feller is dancin around with his gal. That's all right, provided the feller sin't a dancin with my gal. If he is, why he may take her and keep her, that's all.

BILL ARP.

"NOT TO BE FOOLED.—In Philadelphia there lives a doctor so lean and attenuated that the sobriquet of "Old Bones" is far from being a misnomer.

This doctor has a student, and that student is trying his best to become a doctor. He attends the out-door patients. Among the other fixtures of the office is a weird skeleton, so hung and adjusted that it will walk out of the cupboard where it is kept; and by manipulating it rightly, it can be made to go through several grotesque antics.

One day while the student sat pouring over some medical work, the street door opened, and a youthful peddlar with a basket of nicknacks presented himself. When told that nothing in his line was wanted, the little rascal began to "talk back" in a most impudent manner, and was finally ordered to leave the office.

This he refused to do, and thinking to scare him, the student pulled a string, and open flew the door where the skeleton was hidden, and that emblem of death sprang out at the boy, who, frightened half out of his wits, dropped his basket and scampered out of the office, taking up a position on the opposite side of the street to await further events.

Just then the doctor, "Old Bones," came from his study and learned the cause of the uproar, he then went to the door and motioned the boy to come and get his wares. "No you don't," he called out, "I know you if you have got your clothes on."

ZS POOR "FLY."—There is a comical old Frenchman named Carvallo, who is the terror and plague of the landlady's life on account of the sly digs he is always making in regard to any little irregularity about the table. He delights to torment the old lady and never lets an occasion slip of giving her a roasting. The other day—strange as it may seem—we had hash for supper, and in the portion to which Mr. Carvallo was helped he discovered a fly. This was too good an opportunity to lose. So, taking the fly out very tenderly, and laying it on the table, with the most comically-sympathizing countenance, he exclaimed, "Poor liuel fellow! He's been row'; he's been stew'; and now he's been made into hash! Ah! he's been very much abuse, too, by an operation; he's loss a leg, he's loss a wing, and he's loss his head; I very much nip him; but nevare mind, poor fellow! you have escape the misfortune to be eat, and you sall nevare ho harm again no more."

A Recent Fashionable Marriage.

(From the Evening Mail.)

A daughter of the Hon. John Francis, United States Minister to Greece was married a few weeks ago in Athens to Mr. John C. Havemeyer, a relative of our new Mayor. The wedding was a remarkably brilliant one, attended by many distinguished people, the diplomatic corps being largely represented.

They have had another "notable wedding" at the English Church, Paris, M. Bischoffsheimer of Belgium and Miss Mary Paine were the parties married, the bride being a daughter of Mr. William H. Paine, the well-known merchant, of New York. The concentration of celebrities at the ceremony was exceedingly grand.

On the morning of December 20, a large, elegantly-and very fashionable number of ladies and gentlemen gathered in the main salon of the United States Legislation in Paris, the occasion being the wedding of Mr. Chas. M. Peniles, of Philadelphia, and Miss Sarah A. Cushing, daughter of the late Horace Cushing of this city. The scene was a grand and brilliant one. Miss Cushing was richly dressed and the recipient of many presents. The Rev. John B. Morgan performed the nuptial service. Col. Wickham Hoffman, Secretary of Legation, Mr. Gratiot Washburne, son of the Minister Resident, and Col. Meredith Reid, United States Consul, were among those present. The ceremony was [illegible] sion at one

Leading Notices.

A MONUMENT as big as the grand Pyramid might be built of the teeth that have been ruined by neglect. Shall this thing go in face of the great fact that SOZODONT is a certain preservative of dental decay?

jan7—d1w&w1t.

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR regularly, enjoy health yourself and give gratification to those about you.

You will have cause to bless the day you heard of SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

jan7—deod&w1t.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, FOR PULMONARY and Asthmatic Disorders, have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

jan7—tues-thur-sat.

DR. TUTT'S HAIR DYE makes a man sixty years old look as if he was but thirty. It can't be detected. Sold by all Druggists.

jan7—d1w&w1t.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Be certain to get the Juniper Tar Soap, as there are many worthless imitations made with common tar. nov12-d&w12w

THE PUREST AND SWEETEST COD-LIVER OIL is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the seashore, from fresh, selected livers, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. nov12-d&w12w

SADDLES, SADDLES! HARNESS, HARNESS! At Chapman & Heffron's, Charleston, South Carolina, you can purchase a set of home-made Buggy Harness at $15 per set, double harness at $45 and $50. New McClellan Saddles at $5 each. Always on hand a full line of Saddlery, Cart Harness, etc.

Remember! If you want a good and cheap article, call at Chapman & Heffron's.

nov30—d3m

BACHELORS' HAIR DYE.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET, oct3—d1y New York

NOTICE.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA,
Atlanta, January 1st, 1873.

It appears from the docket of the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia, for the January Term, 1873, that the order of Circuits, with the number of cases from each county, is as follows:

BLUE RIDGE CIRCUIT.

Dawson	2
Forsyth	1
Franklin	1
Lumpkin	1
Towns	2

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Clark	9
Gwinnett	1
Walton	2

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Elbert (1 continued)	2
Oglethorpe	2
Warren	1
Wilkes	2

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

Lowndes	2

OCONEE CIRCUIT.

Pulaski	2

ALBANY CIRCUIT.

Baker	1
Calhoun	1
Dooly	1
Dougherty (one continued)	11

SOUTHWESTERN CIRCUIT.

Lee	4
Macon	2
Schley	7
Sumter	10
Webster	5

PATAULA CIRCUIT.

Clay	2
Early	2
Quitman	1
Randolph	7
Stewart	1
Terrell	9

CHATTAHOOCHEE CIRCUIT.

Chattahoochee	1
Muscogee (20 continued)	20
Taylor	2

MACON CIRCUIT.

Bibb	5
Crawford	1
Houston	4
Twiggs	3

FLINT CIRCUIT.

Henry	3
Newton	2
Pike	3
Rockdale	1
Spalding	1
Upson	2

TALLAPOOSA CIRCUIT.

Coweta	5
Fayette	1
Merriwether	5
Troup	2

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

DeKalb	4
Clayton	1
Fulton	21

HOUSE CIRCUIT.

Floyd	2
Polk	2

CHEROKEE CIRCUIT.

Bartow	7
Whitfield	4

AUGUSTA CIRCUIT.

Burke (3 continued)	3
Richmond (5 continued)	7

MIDDLE CIRCUIT.

Tatnall	2
Washington	1

OCMULGEE CIRCUIT.

Baldwin (one continued)	3
Greene	1
Jasper	3
Jones	1
Morgan	3
Putnam	3

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

Bullock	1
Chatham	3
Liberty	1
McIntosh	2

BRUNSWICK CIRCUIT.

Appling	1
Camden (continued)	1
Glynn	2
Pierce	1
Wayne	1

The Telegraph and Messenger, Columbus Enquirer, Savannah News and Chronicle and Sentinel are requested to publish this notice once a week for two weeks, and to send bill to this office.

jan4-tue&w2w S. D. HARRISON, Clerk.

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ON THE PIANO-FORTE, BY

MASON & HOADLEY.

THIS thorough and practical method, has received a Golden Reputation as one of the very best instruction Books. Sells largely. Publish with American, also with Foreign Fingering. Price, $3 00.

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FOR THE

Piano-forte, Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Guitar, Cornet, Violin, Fife, Accordeon, German Accordeon, Clarionet, Flute, Flageolet.

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dec22 sm13t—wed&sat&w5w

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Careful drivers. Terms moderate.

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Blacksmiths' Shop,

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Coaches,

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Wagons, etc.

Having secured the services of

Experienced Mechanics,

and being prepared for all kinds of work done in a First-Class,

Carriage

Manufacturing

Establishment,

he respectfully invites a [illegible] of the public.

In connection with his Carriage Factory, and in the same building he has [illegible] for doing all kinds of

Blacksmiths' Work,

and THAT IN THE BEST STYLE.

Situated as he now is, and having all necessary facilities [illegible]

Cannot be Surpassed

He respectfully invites the attention of the public to

Rowe Institution

[illegible]

Add to Rule 10th, that the public will give him [illegible]

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SPORTS. DIET Book sent free. Address Eagle Book Company, Murray street, New York.

MONEY Easily made with our Stencil and Key-Check Outfit. Circulars free. Stafford Manufacturing Company, 46 Fulton street, New York.

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LOOK! FREE TO ALL! $50 PER WEEK TO AGENTS, Male or Female To all who will write for an Agency we will send a copy of that "Wonder of Wonders," the ILLUSTRATED HORN OF PLENTY. It contains over fifty beautiful illustrations, and will be sent FREE to all who may write. Address I. GARSIDE, Patterson, New Jersey.

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In all cases of irritation of the mucous membrane these Tablets should be freely used, their cleansing and healing properties are astonishing.

Be warned, never neglect a cold, it is easily cured in its incipient state, when it becomes chronic the cure is exceedingly difficult, use Wells' Carbolic as a specific.

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Is there want of action in your Liver and Spleen? Unless relieved at once the blood becomes impure by deleterious secretions, producing eruptions or skin diseases, Blotches, Boils, Pustules, Rashes, Pimples, etc.

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Don't weaken or impair the digestive organs by cathartics and physics, they give only temporary relief—indigestion, flatulency and dyspepsia with piles and kindred diseases are sure to follow their use.

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RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Georgia Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	8.30 o'clock,	A. M
Leaves Atlanta	6.30	A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	6.40	P. M
Arrives at Augusta	5.30	P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	6.15	P. M
Leaves Atlanta	5.15	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	6.45	A. M
Arrives at Augusta	6.32	A. M

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 45	P. M
Leaves Stone Mountain	6 45	A. M
Arrives Atlanta	5 00	A. M
Arrives Stone Mountain	7	P. M

Macon and Western Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	1:45 A M
Leaves Macon	7:35 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	1:35 P M
Arrives at Macon	7:45 P M

NIGHT PASSENGER AND FREIGHT—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	2:30 P M
Leaves Macon	10:00 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	6:00 A M
Arrives at Macon	3:30 P M

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	9:30 P. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	5:33 A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	8:30 A. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	4:37 P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	4:35 P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	1:10 A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	1:00 A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	9:15 A. M

FAST LINE TO NEW YORK.

Leaves Atlanta	4:15 P. M
Arrives at Dalton	9:47 P. M

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN FROM DALTON.

Leaves Dalton	6:00 A M
Arrives in Atlanta	1:30 P M

For Savannah via Macon and Western and Macon and Brunswick Railroad.

Leave Atlanta at	3:45 P. M.
Connect with the Macon and Brunswick Railroad at Macon at	8:20 P. M.
Arrive at Savannah	8:35 A. M.

Schedule of Rome Railroad.

DAY TRAIN.

Leave Rome	7:15 A. M.
Arrive at Kingston	8:30 A. M.
Leave Kingston	9:00 A. M
Arrive at Rome	10:30 A. M.

NIGHT TRAIN.

Leave Rome	8:30 P. M.
Arrive at Kingston	10:00 P. M.
Leave Kingston	1:30 P. M.
Arrive at Rome	3:05 P. M.

St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Line.

TIME CARD, SEPTEMBER 1, 1872.

Leave	Atlanta	8:30 A M	9:30 P M
Arrive	Chattanooga	4:37 P M	5:38 A M
Arrive	Nashville	12:50 A M	1:05 P M
Arrive	McKenzie	8:30 A M	8:30 P M
Arrive	Memphis	2:10 P M	2:25 A M
Arrive	Little Rock		6:30 P M
Arrive	Hickman	12:30 P M	12:01 A M
Arrive	Union City	10:30 A M	10:30 P M
Arrive	Columbus	12:00 noon	12:00 m d t
Arrive	St. Louis	10:15 P M	9:30 A M
Arrive	Louisville	8:40 A M	9:55 P M

ALBERT B. WREHN, Southeast Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad.

Leaves Griffin	1 00 P M
Arrives at Newnan	3 45 P M
Leaves Newnan	7 00 A M
Arrives at Griffin	9 45 A M

Connects at Griffin with Macon and Western Railroad.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	6 00 P M
Arrive at West-Point	12 40 A M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward)

Leaves West Point	1 00 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	5 50 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	6 50 A M
Arrives at West-Point	11 45 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Inward.)

Leave West-Point	3 25 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	7 50 P M

Air-Line Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leave Atlanta	6 45 A M
Arrive at End of Track	12 10 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves End of Track	1 00 P M
Arrive at Atlanta	6 31 P M

The Great Southern

PASSENGER AND MAIL

ROUTE!

VIA

ATLANTA and AUGUSTA!

TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE

Daily Through Passenger Train.

CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

CONDUCTORS on this line are affable and court ous to passengers.

The Quickest Time and Sure Connection made by this Route.

Passengers can purchase Through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus, and Atlanta TO Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York BY Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS

ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ATLANTA BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a

Splendid Line of Steamships,

From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

Unrivaled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on Sale at MONTGOMERY, WEST POINT AND ATLANTA TO NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent, J. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent. jan24—d1tf

"THE FARMERS' CHOICE" FERTILIZER.

Containing the elements of plant food in the most natural proportions.

It is perfectly deodorized, quick in action, permanent in effect and unsurpassed is mechanical condition.

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C. H. Stockell & Co., Nashville, Tenn

FOR SALE BY

ANDERSON & WELLS

No. 20 Alabama Street,

ATLANTA.... ....GEORGIA

feb3—d1y

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S EXTRA OLIVE SOAP is made from the best materials and nicely perfumed. Sold at price of ordinary soap, but if you will use no other. Grocers have it.

WILLIAMS, LANGSTON & CRANK, nov25-3mo Wholesale Agents.

To the Merchants of Atlanta

THE ATLANTIC AND GULF

FREIGHT LINE,

VIA SAVANNAH,

BEG leave to announce to their friends and patrons that their rates and classifications shall always be as low as by competing Lines, and any "Special Offers" of "Low Rates" made by our competitors, giving lower rates than is printed schedule, will be promptly met by corresponding reductions on the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

Merchants visiting New York will consult their interest by calling on C. D. OWENS, the General Agent of the Line, 329 Broadway, before making Freight engagements elsewhere.

jan24—d1w1tf

BOB WHITE!

Bob White! Bob White!

Bob White! Bob White! Bob White!

SMOKING TOBACCO,

MANUFACTURED BY

Geo. W. Langhorne & Co.,

Lynchburg, Va.

Is pronounced by connoisseurs to be the finest Smoking Tobacco manufactured in the United States, and equal to the finest imported Cigars.

For richness and purity, it has no rival, having received,

Gold and Silver Medals, Diplomas, etc.,

at the State Fairs of Virginia, Louisiana and Texas. For sale by

MEADOR & BROS.,
R. F. MADDOX,
BOROUGHS & WING,
EHRMAN & KUHRT,
W. L. HUBBARD & CO.,
D. L. DANN,

and tobacco dealers throughout the United States.

nov20—d3m

FOR SALE,

Choice Hotel,

Rome, Ga.

The Cheapest Property in the State!!

THIS is one of the best pieces of property in Upper Georgia. It is a first class BRICK BUILDING, three stories high, with 35 rooms, including a good Store, Bar and Billiard Room. The size of the Lot is 112 feet on Broad street by 300 feet on Bridge street.

It is located in the center of the city, only 40 yards from the City Hall, and 80 yards from the Court House.

The Store and Bar and Billiard Room can be rented for more than enough to pay the interest on the entire price of the Property.

☞ Recent Improvements have been made and the House is now in perfect order. ☜

Apply to J. C. RAWLINS Proprietor.

ALSO FOR SALE,

A Beautiful Suburban Residence, with 25 Acres of Rich Land.

I also offer for sale my residence in Forestville The Dwelling is a substantial wood building, two stories, well finished and painted inside and out, with eight rooms, beside kitchen and cellar. The outbuildings consisting of carriage house, stables, etc., are adequate and in good condition. This place is situated only 300 yards from the city limits and 1¼ miles from the Court House.

There are 25 acres of the richest kind of upland belonging to this place, lying beautifully, and the surroundings are all of a pleasant character. This is a delightful situation for any one who wants an elegant suburban Home, with all the advantages, such as churches, schools, etc., that pertain to the city, and yet the free breathing, quiet and retirement of the country.

This place will be sold very cheap for cash; or, with a reasonable addition for half cash and balance in one year. Address J. C. RAWLINS, Rome, Ga.

nov11-d1f

David McBride

SUCCESSOR TO

McBRIDE & SMITH,

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE CARRIAGES,

PHAETONS, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES!

Repairing Promptly and Neatly Executed.

DAVID McBRIDE, 35 Decatur Street.

sep25—d6m—dec19-d3m

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GEORGE C. LOONEY, A. M., ..., PRESIDENT.
C. A. KEY, A. M., ..., Principal Male Department.
Mrs. C. D. CRAWLEY, Principal Female Departm't.

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PALMETTO, GEORGIA, 22 miles from Atlanta, on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, is one of the healthiest towns in Middle Georgia, and so quiet and pleasant, so free from drunkenness, gambling and other forms of rowdyism, that young

YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

who go to school here one term always love to return.

$110 to $180 (according to class entered) will defray all expense for BOARD, LODGING, FUEL, WASHING and TUITION, for the scholastic year of 40 weeks, by depositing with the President $100 at the beginning the Spring Term, (3d Monday in January,) and the balance at the beginning of the Fall Term, (3d Monday in August.)

The course of study is practical and comprehensive as any College.

The daily session averages EIGHT HOURS.

Students can obtain instruction at any time they apply for it—in or out of school.

Apply to President for Circular. dec6-d1m

Male and Female.

Hogansville Institute.

N. M. WILLIAMS, President; A. F. TRIMBLE, Associate. MRS. M. E. ROBINSON, Principal Music Department—Principal Primary Department. Next session begins January 14, 1873. Rates of tuition, ten months, $20 to $60; Music $40. One half in